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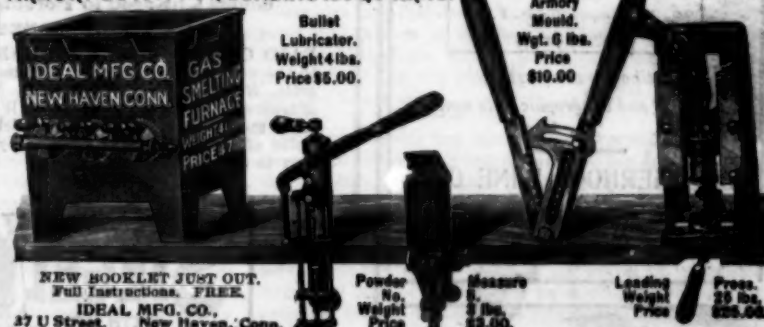
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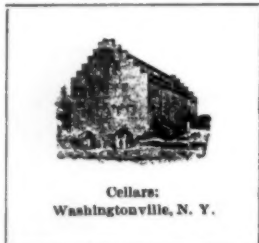
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We have several times, recently, expressed a doubt as to the trustworthiness of the reports that all was well in the Philippines, and are frank to confess that that doubt has been increased rather than dispelled by subsequent developments. There is something positively disquieting in the frequent reports of ladonism in the Island of Luzon, in the mutinies among the native constabulary like that which took place at Vigan a few weeks ago and in the assertion that seditious organizations are growing among the natives, including many of those who have been appointed to places in the civil government. From all these reports one derives an unpleasant impression that the American civilian representatives in the islands have been deceived into a false sense of security, that the vigilant supervision which prevailed during the military occupation has been relaxed and that this feeling of over-confidence which, happily, exists to little or no extent in Army circles, may some day lead to disaster. Some hint as to the feeling in Manila with regard to the situation is afforded by the following extracts from an article in the Manila Times of March 3: "In the various departments of the government agents have been selected to gather funds through the sale of bonds, under promise of political reward when the American government shall have been overthrown. A glance at the roster of arrests will convince the most skeptical that these conspirators do not belong to what is commonly termed the ignorant class, but to what the government has been pleased to term the efficient, capable Filipinos. In the face of recent arrests and disclosures it is very evident that the unrest and dissatisfaction covering a large section of the Philippines is more formidable right at the present time than it has been since 'Gen.' San Miguel and his following came to grief more than a year ago. It is probably to be expected that the government will in every way try to keep the present condition a secret to the people of the home country. After the boasts of pacification and the eternal friendship that exists between all classes of Filipinos and the government, it is not probable that the latter will acknowledge that it has overestimated the good feeling or has pursued a mistaken policy. The trial courts and the prosecuting attorney's office have met with rebellion, insurrection and sedition in every shade and variety. While the banquet halls have been ablaze with glory and have resounded with eloquent assurances, the prosecuting attorney's office has burned the midnight oil in trying to meet the demands necessitated by the work of the malcontents. If the government will only take its head out of the sand it will see what the courts and the best-posted people know, that is, that the unrest at the present time is more considerable than it was a year ago, when San Miguel was terrorizing the country near Manila."

At his own request the Secretary of the Navy has received from Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Rear Admiral George A. Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, recommendations regarding the assignment of officers to ordnance duty. These recommendations will, it is believed, relieve the scarcity of ordnance officers in the Navy. The Secretary is exceedingly well pleased with the recommendations made and will approve them practically without change. The recommendations embody the ideas submitted to the Secretary by Rear Admiral Converse some months ago, which he believes present the most practicable scheme advanced, for the reason that while it remedies the evil it does not disturb existing conditions. In brief the recommendations provide for the assignment of about twelve additional officers to ordnance duty on shore. After a midshipman has learned the theory of the rudiments of ordnance at Annapolis, he is to be given

a practical post-graduate course at sea. When he has been through this and is promoted to the grade of ensign, the Department will be able to decide whether in addition to a liking for ordnance work, in response to which he was given ordnance duty on shipboard, he also has an aptitude for it. If he has he will be assigned first to the gun factory, where he will study the construction of guns; next to the proving grounds, where he will learn the practical details of proving and testing ordnance; and then to the Bureau of Ordnance at Washington where, having been thoroughly grounded in gun construction and gun testing, he is in a position to take up the study of interior ballistics, of the theory of gun construction and in short the development and improvement of the work, which at the gun factory he has learned how to manufacture and at the proving grounds how to test. In order that officers detailed for this special duty may have a reasonable time ashore in which to carry on this study, it is recommended that they shall be given two years on shore instead of one. It is probable that at least two additional men will be assigned to the proving grounds at Indian Head, Md., and that the remaining ten will be distributed between the Bureau of Ordnance and the gun factory. Practically the same solution has been decided upon for the problem of the scarcity of engineer officers. But as the Secretary has appointed a board to take up this question, he will await the report of this board before executing any change. It is expected that the board will recommend, in general, what has been recommended for the ordnance.

Secretary Taft has receded from his approval of Lieutenant General Chaffee's objection to the selection of sites for maneuver camps by Congress, and has addressed a letter to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs recommending the purchase of the four sites proposed, one in Pennsylvania, one in Wisconsin, one in Texas and one in California. General Chaffee's objection to these sites was based partly on the contention that they had not been sufficiently considered with reference to military interests and partly on the ground that by obligating the Government to the purchase of specific sites the cost would be far greater than if the War Department were left unrestricted as to localities. Secretary Taft concurred in that view of the case in a memorandum published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 2, but reconsiders the matter in a note of April 18 to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs in which he says: "I was not aware at the time of my concurrence in the criticisms of the Chief of Staff how much investigation had been made into the question of the camp sites and how far my predecessor had gone in his conclusions as to the wisdom of buying as recommended by the House Committee. I have consulted with Mr. Root, my predecessor, and find that he is strongly in favor of buying the sites as recommended by the House Committee. It is possible that if a bill were passed in the form recommended by the Chief of Staff, giving to the War Department the right to make the selection and to fix the price, the camp sites could be obtained at a cheaper rate, but it is of the utmost importance that the camp sites be procured, and if Congress in its wisdom deems it better to make the selections itself, I am not disposed on the part of the executive department to interpose the slightest objection. The responsibility for the selection then falls upon Congress, which is the appropriating body, and which certainly has the power, and in this case much opportunity to exercise a proper judgment in the selection of the sites. Without minimizing the importance of obtaining such large tracts of land at reasonable prices, I do not hesitate to say that in the development and training of the National Guard, and the association of the National Guard with the Army of the United States in large maneuvers, the ownership of such sites as is herein proposed is indispensable, and the necessity for their immediate acquisition is so great as to offset some additional cost which may be incurred by reason of the manner of their selection and purchase through specific selection and legislation."

While conditions in Santo Domingo are still improving according to all accounts, there appear to be certain contingencies in the outlook which the United States Government regards with increasing solicitude. This is shown by the announcement that the United States Minister at Santo Domingo City has formally notified the Dominican Minister of Foreign Affairs that in the event of any foreign power attempting to force a settlement of the claims of its citizens, thus excluding the claims of other nationalities, the United States will immediately take charge of all custom houses in Santo Domingo, place a military guard in each and collect and disburse the revenues to all creditors without discrimination or favor. It is frankly declared that the action of the American Minister at Santo Domingo is heartily approved by the Government at Washington, and there has consequently arisen a vast amount of speculation as to whether his course is indicative of the general purpose of the United States regarding Central and South American republics whose European creditors are pressing for the payment of their claims. There is no disguising the fact that our government has been greatly perturbed by the decree of The Hague Tribunal in the Venezuela case affirming the principle that a creditor nation which blockades the ports of another nation to enforce the payment of its claims thereby obtains a preference. This virtually sanctions an act of war as a means of adjudicating such

questions of debt as The Hague Tribunal is specially empowered to consider, and it is a standing temptation to the arbitrary exercise of power by the strong against the weak. It has already been hinted that Italy, having large claims against Santo Domingo, may presently blockade the ports of that country and thus, under The Hague decree, acquire preferential treatment for her claims. There is abundant reason to believe that any attempt in that direction by Italy will be promptly forestalled by the seizure of the Dominican custom houses as suggested.

From Rear Admiral A. S. Barker, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic fleet, now at Pensacola, Captain Lemly, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, has received the report of the board of inquest which was appointed to inquire regarding the death of the victims in the Missouri. The purpose of the report is merely to put on official record the fact that the men were killed in the discharge of their duty on the Missouri and this record is used by the Pension Office as a basis for the granting of pensions. The board was convened on the Missouri with Lieutenant Briggs at its head. The two witnesses who testified before the court were Capt. W. S. Cowles, commanding the Missouri, and Lieut. Cleland Davis, ordnance officer. There was but one question propounded to Captain Cowles. In reply to it he testified to the effect that the disaster was caused by an explosion of powder in the handling room and turret and the charge in one of the turret guns. The testimony of Lieutenant Davis was more detailed, but he offered no theory as to the cause of the explosion. Upon his return from Pensacola this week, where he inspected the Missouri, Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, Chief Constructor of the Navy, made an oral report to the Secretary of the Navy regarding the condition of the injured ship. He stated that the damages to the vessel are confined for the most part to the electric motors in the turret and handling room and the wiring panels, instruments, etc., in the turret proper. All the motors on the ship will have to be overhauled, having been damaged either by fire or water. The rammer of the left-hand gun in the after turret is badly damaged and also the left-hand ammunition car and fittings. There was no material damage to the hull structure and it is estimated that \$10,000 will cover the total cost of repairs.

Preparations for the departure of North Atlantic battleship squadron and the European squadron for the Mediterranean early in May are being rushed. It is probable that the ships will start from Guantanamo and that their supplies will be sent there. The Missouri will be unable to accompany the squadron but will come north for repairs, going first to Hampton Roads. It will then be decided whether it will be necessary to dock the vessel for repairs. Rear Admiral Chadwick, Commander-in-Chief of the South Atlantic squadron, has advised the Bureau of Navigation that he expects to be able to get away from Pensacola, where he is now serving as President of the Court of Inquiry into the Missouri disaster, on April 23 or 24, and with his squadron he will start for the Mediterranean, going thence through the Suez canal and down the coast of Africa, making stops at Madagascar and other ports and returning to his station in the South Atlantic some time in August.

Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer, of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, is making arrangements to assemble, if possible, the same Navy team that last year participated in the rifle shoot for the national trophy. This team consisted of J. King, gunner's mate, third class, now on the Hopkins; W. Sprout, hospital steward, on the Atlanta; Hamilton, chief boatswain's mate, also on the Atlanta; T. Beatty, coxswain, on the Maine; William Hartery, coxswain, on the Maine; J. Bligh, apprentice, first class, on the Alabama; V. Martynowski, gunner's mate, first class; B. T. Hyrdle, chief gun captain, on the Maine, and John Harder, coxswain, on the Maine. It is expected the match will occur the latter part of August and that some place in the middle West will be selected. Lieutenant Bulmer has taken up the matter with the Bureau of Navigation to see if it will be possible for the personnel of the last year's team to participate again. Lieutenant Bulmer was in charge of the Navy team last year.

It has been decided by the War Department to relieve immediately from further duty in Porto Rico the 50th and 59th Companies of Coast Artillery, and station them in the Atlantic Division. The 50th Company is to be assigned to duty at Fort Wadsworth, New York, and the 59th Company to Fort Andrews, Boston. It is probable that a transport will be sent from New York for the companies in a few days. It is held at the War Department that in view of the fact that the old Spanish ordnance left in Porto Rico is to be turned over to Spain, the need for the two companies of Artillery in Porto Rico no longer exists.

Secretary Moody has received a protest voicing the sentiments of many Navy officers against the desecration of the cemetery at Annapolis for the purpose of establishing a hospital on that site. A provision in the Naval Appropriation bill leaves the location of the hospital to the discretion of the Secretary. It is provided, however, that if the site chosen contains the graves of many distinguished men of the Service, an appropriation shall be available for the removal and reinterment of the bodies. The Secretary has the matter under consideration.

While the discussion in naval circles as to the value of turbine engines as a means of propulsion for vessels of heavy tonnage is as yet largely speculative, the Cunard Steamship Company has undertaken an extensive practical test which promises a definite solution of the whole problem. Briefly stated, the purpose of the company is to install turbines on two splendid new passenger steamers which it is about to build in order that engines of the type named may be subjected to a fair working trial in ocean navigation. Each of these vessels will be eight hundred feet long and eighty-five feet in the beam, with a minimum draft of about thirty-three or thirty-four feet, on which dimensions she will have a displacement of about 40,000 tons. Her engines will be capable of 75,000 horse power, which will be developed on four shafts, having high-pressure turbines on the outer pair and low-pressure as well as go-a-stern turbines on the inner pair. It is probable that these new vessels will be required to develop a speed of twenty-five knots an hour on trial and a sustained sea speed of twenty-four and a half knots, which it is estimated will involve a coal consumption of more than 1,000 tons a day. The result of the experiment thus projected with turbines on ships of large displacement will be awaited with keen interest, not only in commercial but in naval circles throughout the world, for if it shall prove that turbines can be advantageously used in merchant vessels of the first class, the inference will be that they may also be used to advantage on battle-ships and cruisers. Hitherto experiments with turbines have been confined almost entirely to vessels ranging from 1,500 to 3,000 tons displacement, and it has been held that the success of the turbine with vessels of such tonnage by no means guarantees its success as applied to great ships like the projected Cunarders. To this contention the Scientific American, from which we quote the facts above given, replies: "We have never shared any of these doubts. Indeed, we have always urged that there were no complications, no novel conditions, to limit the usefulness of the turbine if it should be installed in the engine room of a large modern steamship; that, on the contrary, the duty required of the engines of fast Atlantic liners is of the very kind in which the steam turbine is shown to best advantage, namely, when it is running continuously, at high speed, and under full load."

Reference has already been made in these columns to the valuable essay on "Esprit de Corps" by Capt. Peter E. Traub, 13th U.S. Cavalry, which appears in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, but it is worth while to recur to it again in order to point out that Captain Traub earnestly recommends the restoration of the Army canteen. He also favors the most liberal provision to encourage athletic sports and rational amusements at Army posts, as the contented soldier is the efficient, self-respecting soldier. "The greatest stimulus to esprit de corps in our Army that we know of," he says, "the greatest infuser of military ardor, of loyalty, of pride, of enthusiasm in our profession, the greatest preserver and strengthener of esprit de corps, is due recognition of the principle that military merit alone should give any claim to military preferment or to military reward. Nothing so soon undermines the very foundation of efficiency, nothing so soon stifles military ardor, loyalty, pride, and enthusiasm in the profession of arms, nothing so soon blights the esprit de corps of an army, as to have the impression abroad amongst officers and men that political, personal, or social influence gives any claim to military preferment or to military reward. It can be laid down as an infallible rule that an appointment or selection, whose propriety is manifest to all concerned, aids esprit de corps; whereas an appointment or selection whose impropriety is manifest to all concerned injures esprit de corps."

Whether we may reasonably expect any modification in types of naval construction or in the rules of naval warfare as an outcome of the effective use of mines and torpedoes by the Japanese at Port Arthur is a question of growing interest to experts everywhere. Concerning this Mr. Charles H. Cramp, in an interview published in the Philadelphia Ledger, says: "The modern warship has become so vast, so complicated and in its adjustments so delicate that it cannot be judged at all by the principles which hold good with regard to the old-fashioned man-of-war. I will say this, that, in my opinion, naval warfare has come to the point where the absolute fighting qualities of vessels and their crews are too much minimized by the counter-element of chance and the other important element of secrecy in attack. The tactics of the assassin should not be more honored in licensed warfare than they are in private attack. I would not be surprised if the leading nations were to adopt an agreement before long prohibiting the use of torpedoes in naval warfare."

Apropos to Mr. Cramp's suggestion it is interesting to observe that steps have already been taken to start an international agitation against the use of torpedoes and submarine mines. The Hungarian branch of the inter-parliamentary congress, which is to assemble in St. Louis during the forthcoming exposition, will propose at a conference to be held in Brussels on April 25 that a memorial be presented to the full body in St. Louis declaring that torpedoes and submarine mines are barbarous instruments of destruction and should not be used in civilized warfare. The leaders of this movement contend that the use of those implements is not only inhuman, but that it is fraught with deadly peril to neu-

trials during war and afterward, a derelict mine being a frightful menace to every vessel in its path. There is considerable force in this contention, but the notion that the great naval powers can be induced to accept it is decidedly fanciful. The inevitable tendency of modern military science is to make the instruments of war more and more deadly, not for the purpose of inciting to warfare but to discourage it. The destruction of a great battleship like the Petropavlovsk by a secret attack is a tragedy so appalling that its moral effect must be to impress the horrors of war deeply upon the minds of intelligent men throughout the world. The secret attack at sea by means of the torpedo is, speaking generally, as legitimate as the attack from ambush by troops on land, the results differing in degree but not in kind. The development of the armorclad warship meant that military science would inevitably seek in high explosives the means of counterbalancing its fighting energy. It is hard to see wherein one is a bit more inhuman than the other.

An issue of considerable importance in its relation to the collection of war news in the Far East has been raised by the notification served upon the United States Government by Russia and published last week, announcing that newspaper correspondents using wireless telegraphy within the zone of military and naval operations will be regarded as spies, and that neutral vessels having such correspondents on board shall be seized as lawful prize. War correspondents may be "unavoidable evils," as Field Marshal Wolseley has declared, but they have well-defined rights which honorable governments will not deny. We have no notion whatever that Russia will seriously attempt to enforce the drastic policy which she has threatened.

As a result of the Russian notification concerning the use of wireless telegraphy by newspaper correspondents in time of war, the authorities at Washington have decided that it would be highly desirable for the Government to establish a supervisory control over the operations of wireless telegraphy along the coasts of the United States. After a general discussion of the subject by the Cabinet on April 19, it was arranged that the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy should prepare lists of all wireless stations in the United States, including those at coastwise points, with a view to their general supervision in time of peace and their absolute control by the Government in time of war. This program is exactly in line with the recommendation frequently urged by Brigadier General Greely, Chief Signal officer of the Army, and it is virtually a new step in the adaptation of wireless telegraphy to commercial and military purposes. At an international conference on wireless telegraphy held in Berlin last year General Greely submitted two propositions which appear to be indispensable to the success of the wireless system. One was that all wireless communication between one country and another should be regulated by an international code, and the second was that the operators of one system should, when necessary, be required to receive and forward messages offered by the operators of any other system. The adoption of this arrangement would place the whole matter of wireless communication on a practical business basis and remove the danger of any demoralizing rivalry among competing systems. The plan agreed upon by the authorities at Washington is manifestly a primary move in that direction.

The progress of wireless telegraphy in the Navy has been rapid and the Department is equipping the warships and cruisers as rapidly as possible, at the same time establishing shore stations on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coast. The receipt by wireless of the news of the Missouri disaster, with the names of the officers killed, is the latest demonstration of the efficiency of the system now in use. Orders have been issued for the equipping of the Atlanta with wireless telegraph apparatus.

During a recent meeting of the House Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, Secretary Moody, speaking with reference to the proposition to establish a naval rendezvous at the projected exposition at Jamestown, Va., declared himself most earnestly concerning the expense imposed upon Navy officers by the custom which requires them to entertain on ceremonial occasions on board ship. The hardship to which officers of slender means are thus subjected has frequently been pointed out in these columns in the hope that Congress might see the justice of placing at the disposal of the officers commanding naval vessels a modest contingent fund to be used in defraying the expense of such entertaining on formal occasions as courtesy and usage may require. The hope that this fair provision may yet be made is stimulated by the sympathetic expression of Secretary Moody who, in the course of his statement said: "I always, on occasions like this, point out a great hardship the American naval officer has to bear when performing the social functions which must be discharged in a way befitting the Navy. The expense of these entertainments must be borne by the officers themselves, even down to the laundering of the table linen. And it is a hardship. Unlike the navies of other lands, our officers come from the good red blood of the common people and have not the large incomes of officers of other navies, and consequently entertaining comes as a hardship on them. Even with the President there is no exception to the rule that the expense of entertaining

aboard ship must be paid by those doing the entertaining. When the President goes aboard the Mayflower he must pay for it, even down to the laundering of the linen on the tables."

Congress at its next session will probably be asked by the Navy Department to make a special appropriation for the expenses attending the entertaining, by officers of the Navy stationed in foreign waters, of foreign naval officials to whom it is necessary to extend courtesies to maintain the prestige of the American Navy. It is proper that commanding officers of squadrons stationed abroad should reciprocate the courtesies they receive and it is proper that the expenses of entertaining should be paid by the Government.

The Navy Department has decided that the Don Juan de Austria, recently arrived from the Philippines, and now at Guantanamo, shall be put out of commission as soon as she arrives at the Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard. It is intended that this vessel shall be overhauled and placed in good condition for sea service and then, if the needs of the Service can be subserved thereby, to again commission her for sea and assign her to duty in the West Indies. It is the desire of the Department that the Don Juan de Austria shall ultimately return to the Philippines and assist in the patrol duty which it is now seen will be required in that turbulent part of our territory for many years to come. Orders have been issued for the little craft to proceed to the Portsmouth yard as soon as possible. Her crew and officers will be assigned to other ships in commission. The Don Juan is of barquentine rig, has a displacement of 1,130 tons, is 210 feet long, 32 feet beam, draws 12 feet of water, and has a maximum speed of 16.8 knots per hour and a bunker capacity of 225 tons of bituminous coal.

Unofficially the attention of the Secretary of the Navy has been called to the fact that there occurred on the Boston, while engaged in target practice off Panama on Feb. 21, an accident which resulted in the death of an enlisted man, named Kain. The death of Kain was examined into by a court of inquiry at the time and the papers in the case were duly forwarded to Washington and filed at the Navy Department, but it was not until several days after the accident to the Missouri—nearly two months afterward—that the news leaked out at the Navy Department. Another accident, not resulting fatally, was a blow back which occurred on the Alabama while that ship was engaged in target practice off Pensacola. The gun crew, it is stated, was enveloped in flames and one man was singed, but prompt action saved the ship from accident. The wind was blowing hard at the time.

In response to the request of the Secretary of the Navy the Paymaster General of the Navy, Rear Admiral H. T. B. Harris has prepared and sent to the Secretary a thorough and comprehensive statement on the pay of the officers of the line and staff of the Navy. This statement has not yet been made public, but it will form the basis, it is believed, for the appointment of a board of officers representing the line and the various corps of the Navy, who will look into the whole question of Navy pay and bring it into harmony with that of the Army. When the House Committee on Naval Affairs voted not to report the bill abolishing the law giving officers stationed ashore fifteen per cent. less pay than when at sea, the committee passed a resolution calling upon the Navy Department for a full statement relating to the pay of all officers of the Navy.

Capt. William Swift, of the General Board, and Paym. Samuel McGowan, assistant chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, have been appointed as a board by the Secretary of the Navy to study and report upon the data which at the instance of the Secretary were prepared in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, upon the question of the pay of Navy officers. The board had a conference with the Secretary this week, who, after telling them what he desired them to consider, handed them the papers in the case and offered to meet them whenever they were ready to report. The question will be gone into very thoroughly, and it is hoped that this is a step toward remedying this vexed situation in the Navy.

The safe arrival on the Asiatic station of the torpedo flotilla offers the opportunity, long awaited, for sending both the Albany and the New Orleans to a home dockyard for the changes and repairs which have been needed for many months. The batteries of both vessels will be changed, the present guns giving place to those of more modern type and of American construction. The work of these ships has been most valuable, and they have stood the test of the most arduous service.

The Secretary of the Navy has disapproved the scheme of the Bureau of Navigation, to place Navy officers in command of colliers. One officer has been placed in command of a collier for the sake of experiment, but the Secretary has no intention of permitting the substitution of Navy officers for civilians on this duty while the present scarcity of officers exists in the Navy.

When the Illinois leaves the drydock where she is now being repaired and has her target practice, there will be tested a compressed air apparatus, designed to blow away the flame from the gun so as to prevent the premature ignition of the charge. Many applications reach the Navy Department every week asking that this or that device for this purpose be tried.

RANK, ETC., OF CERTAIN ARMY OFFICERS.

In the Senate April 19 Mr. Cockrell, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted a report, relative to the subject of changing the rank, titles, and duties of certain military officers by legislation in the Army Appropriation bill (H.R. 10670). The committee quote the following amendment to the Army Appropriation bill:

Provided further, That of the officers consolidated as hereinbefore provided the senior in rank, who shall be chief of the consolidated department and the title of whose office is hereby changed to that of the military secretary, shall hereafter have the rank of major general, and the second senior of said officers shall hereafter have the rank of brigadier general: Provided further, That when the office of military secretary with the rank of major general shall hereafter become vacant, it shall not be filled with the said rank, and thereafter the chief of the military secretary's department shall have the rank of a brigadier general with the title of the military secretary, and there shall be only one officer above the rank of colonel in said department. . . .

They say: "This provision increases the rank of two of the officers brought together into one branch of the public service by the consolidation of the officers of the Adjutant General's Department with those of the Record and Pension Office. It also changes the designation, and adds somewhat to the duties of the office held by the senior of those officers, but it creates no new office, and requires no new appointment to an existing office in order to give full force and effect to the legislation making these changes.

"Whether the consolidation be viewed as a merger of the Record and Pension Office into the Adjutant General's Department, or vice versa, it is evident that no new department is created, with duties or jurisdiction of a different character from those previously imposed by law, or by executive regulations having the force of law, alike upon each of the branches that the legislation in question brings together. In a letter and memorandum, of Jan. 4, 1904, printed in Senate Report No. 1199, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session, the Secretary of War advised Congress to the effect that since the creation of the General Staff and the transfer to it of many of the duties formerly discharged by the Adjutant General's Department, the duties of that department became substantially the same as those of the Record and Pension Office, viz., those pertaining to military records and correspondence.

"From an examination of the statutes and of regulations having the force of statutes (Gratiot v. United States, 4 How., 118), promulgated by the Secretary of War in War Department orders of Aug. 19 and Aug. 26, 1903, and Jan. 25, 1904, transferring to the Record and Pension Office many duties that had formerly been discharged by officers of the Adjutant General's Department, it is evident that the statement of the Secretary of War, to the effect that the duties of the two branches of the Service had become substantially the same, is correct.

"All that Congress has undertaken to do by the legislation in question is entirely within the constitutional power of that body, and in no wise encroaches upon the constitutional power of the President to appoint to military office or to command the Army. No doubt or confusion as to this point can ever arise except in the minds of those who fail to understand that a wide difference exists between military office and military rank, and that the power granted to Congress 'to raise and support armies' and 'to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces' gives that body ample authority, without coming into conflict with the power granted to the President to appoint to military office and to command the Army, to prescribe what rank, pay, designations, and duties shall attach to military offices. It has long been settled that Congress can, without any invasion of the appointing power, change the rank of officers at will. The decision of the Court of Claims (Wood v. U.S., 15 Ct. Cls. R. 151; 107 U.S. 414) affirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court on appeal is quoted in support of this statement. Also 6 Opin. Atty. Gen. 14; 22 Opin. Atty. Gen. 480.

"In this connection it is proper to point out that there has not been entire uniformity of practice on the part of the Executive in the matter of making or withholding new appointments and commissions in the cases of officers whose rank has been changed by legislation. In the case of the Chief of the Record and Pension Office, before referred to, whose rank was changed from that of colonel to brigadier general by the act of March 2, 1899, a new commission was issued for him after nomination by the President and confirmation by the Senate. But in the precisely similar cases of the 'senior major general of the line commanding the Army' and of the Adjutant General of the Army, whose rank was increased to that of lieutenant general and major general, respectively, by the Military Academy Appropriation act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. L., 655), no nominations were sent to the Senate, no appointments were made, and no new commissions were issued.

"While it is evident that nomination, confirmation, appointment, and the issue of commissions are not necessary in any cases in which military rank has been changed by Congressional legislation, it is not seen that there is any particular objection to taking these steps whenever it is desired, for sentimental or other reasons, to give officers whose rank or designations have been changed by legislation new commissions that shall correctly state such rank or designations.

"The right of Congress to change the rank of officers, and consequently their pay and allowances, without requiring or providing for any exercise of the appointing power has never been successfully questioned. Instances of such legislation are very numerous, many of them being found in appropriation acts, but for the purposes of this paper the following citations of cases of officers of high rank are believed to be sufficient."

Quotations are here made from the acts establishing the rank of the Paymaster General (19 Stat. L., 95), Inspector General (20 Stat. L., 257), Chief Signal officer (21 Stat. L., 267), Chief Record and Pension Office (30 Stat. L., 979), lieutenant general (31 Stat. L., 655) and Adjutant general (31 Stat. L., 655).

"President Harrison's veto (message of Feb. 26, 1891) of a bill 'to establish the Record and Pension Office of the War Department, and for other purposes,' is sometimes cited as evidence of his disapproval of such legislation as that now under consideration, but such citation is altogether erroneous. The vetoed bill proposed to create an entirely new office, the filling of which would have required an appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The bill also proposed to restrict the President so that he could only appoint to the proposed new office a single person who was designated in the bill.

"Regardless of whether Congress did or did not exceed its power in this extraordinary case, it is evident that

the case has no bearing upon the one now under consideration, in which Congress has not undertaken to create a new office, or to require or provide for any exercise of the appointing power, but has merely exercised a time-honored and unquestionable right of its own to change some of the attachments and appurtenances of existing offices, leaving the offices themselves untouched and the incumbents of them unchanged. . . . There are many instances of the exercise of this right by Congress, and a notable one is found in the act of March 3, 1899, 'to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States,' in which Congress not only changed the titles and duties of a large number of officers of the Navy, but even went so far as to require that they should be commissioned accordingly, although it did not require that the officers in question should be appointed to new offices before receiving new commissions."

Quotations follow here from the following acts: Navy Personnel bill (30 Stat. L., 1004, 1005), act establishing title of bureau supplies and accounts (27 Stat. L., 243), act defining grade of medical officers, (27 Stat. L., 276), consolidating bureau military justice and corps of J.A.G. (23 Stat. L., 113), reorganizing the Army (5 Stat. L., 512), merging the topographical engineers with corps of engineers (12 Stat. L., 743) and act transferring duties of commissioners of public buildings to chief engineer (14 Stat. L., 457).

"From the foregoing statement it will be seen that Congress has frequently exercised the power of changing the rank, title, and duties of an office already existing—in other words, of requiring that an officer already in service shall have different rank, a different name, and shall discharge additional duties—but this is a very different thing from creating an entirely new office and undertaking to legislate into it a particular person, which would be an invasion of the constitutional right of the President to appoint to office.

"The Constitution expressly confers upon Congress authority 'to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces,' and it is evident that this is ample authority for Congress to prescribe what the rank, pay, and allowances of an officer shall be, what title he shall be addressed by, and what his duties shall be. The prescribing of such rules by legislation does not create a new office in any case, does not require a new appointment to an already existing office, and, consequently, is no infringement of the appointing power of the Executive."

The following authorities are cited in support of this statement: (Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, 133, 136, 332); (U.S. v. Hartwell, 6 Wall., 393); (United States v. Fisher, 2 Cranch, 358); (McCulloch v. Maryland, 4 Wheat., 316); (Public Offices and Officers, Mechem, 465, 503); (Crenshaw v. U.S., 134 U.S., 99).

"It has even been contended that the constitutional grant of power to Congress 'to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces' empowers that body, in certain cases, to nullify the President's power of selection for appointment to offices to be filled by him, and to divest him altogether of the power to appoint certain other officers in the military establishment. This contention is frequently urged in defense of the statutes requiring the promotion of certain officers of the Army and Navy to be made by seniority, and of the statutes authorizing the Governors of States to appoint certain officers of the Volunteer Army (not militia-men). Whatever may be the merits of this contention, it is unquestionable that the constitutional provision now under consideration confers ample authority for Congress to make any changes that it may see fit to make in the rank, designation, and duties of an existing office, and this is all that Congress has undertaken to do in the measure now under discussion.

"There have been many instances, outside the Army and the Navy, of the exercise by Congress of the power to change the titles and duties of officers. A remarkable instance of the exercise of this power will be found in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act of July 31, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 205), in which radical changes were made in the titles and the duties of the first comptroller and of the various auditors of the Treasury, these changes being accompanied with the specific, but unnecessary, provision (in Sec. 9 of the act) that, as to the officers affected, the act 'shall be held and construed to operate merely as changing their designations, and as adding to and modifying their duties and powers, and not as creating new officers.' This provision was embodied in the act, notwithstanding that the act changed the character of the functions of certain officers from a purely executive to a judicial character. . . . It is worthy of note that the provision changing the title of the chief of the Record and Pension Office to that of military secretary, and adding to his duties by placing him in charge of the consolidated department composed of his own branch of the Service and of another branch added to it, is embodied in the Army Appropriation bill in the precise words used by Secretary Root in the draft of a bill prepared by him and sent by him to the military committees of the Senate and House of Representatives Jan. 9, 1904, with a letter recommending the introduction of the bill and giving reasons for its enactment into law. Congress has made no change in this part of the bill as prepared by Mr. Root, but has adopted it verbatim, merely adding to it a provision for increase of the rank of the two senior officers affected by the consolidation."

CAVALRY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Lieut. Col. George F. Chase, 12th U.S. Cavalry, formerly captain of the 3d Cavalry, contributes to the Journal of the United States Cavalry Association an article on Gen. Samuel B. M. Young's campaign in North Luzon which, all in all, is the best published account of perhaps the most important Cavalry operation of the whole war in the Philippines. It should be kept in mind that when it was first proposed to use Cavalry in the Philippines the idea was ridiculed, one distinguished Army officer remarking: "You had better send ducks than Cavalry to the islands." General Young's reply was: "If four millions of people can live there, if cattle, horses and buffalo can live there, our Cavalry can take care of itself. Give me two regiments of Cavalry, with pack transportation, and I will march from one end of Luzon to the other and break the backbone of the insurrection."

How completely General Young made good his offer is a matter of record. His brigade, consisting of the 3d and 4th Regiments of United States Cavalry, arrived at Manila on October 3, 1899, having lost but five out of one thousand horses on the voyage from Seattle and went into the field with Ballance's battalion of the 22d Infantry, the Macabebe scouts under Batson, and one

mountain battery. The result of the campaign then begun was that in a few weeks the whole of Northern Luzon was thoroughly beaten over by the Cavalry, Aguinaldo's large army was dispersed, his government destroyed, his prisoners released, his wife and many of his officers captured and Aguinaldo himself put to flight. From the total results of General Young's remarkable campaign Colonel Chase draws the following conclusions which, as he properly remarks, will in the future aid in the organization of armies.

First, the American soldier may live on the products of any country that supports the human race, and his endurance in the tropics itself is superior to the endurance of the tropical soldier.

Second, horses may be transported any distance by rail and water and be in condition at the end of the journey. The American bred horse constantly showed his superiority in endurance to the native Philippine pony, carrying his rider over rivers and through mud and jungle long after the smaller ponies had given out.

Third, the superiority of Cavalry as a rapidly moving force, capable of fighting on foot or horseback, as conditions required, was clearly demonstrated, as it moved with a swiftness and effectiveness combined that could not have been equalled by any other force.

Fourth, the horse enables his rider to retain his strength and energy for the supreme moment of battle, whereas troops marching on foot, under a hot sun, reach the limit of endurance much sooner, and in any modern conflict the nation which has at the beginning a large force of well-trained cavalry will have a marked advantage over one which is without such an arm or attempts to improvise it in the emergency. It is doubtful indeed whether the fighting value of our Cavalry has ever been more convincingly demonstrated than it was in General Young's sledge-hammer campaign in the Island of Luzon.

ALDEN PARTRIDGE AT MILITARY ACADEMY.

At the annual banquet of the New York Association of Norwich University Alumni and Past Cadets, held at the Everett House on the evening of April 14, General Dodge, president of the association, announced that Capt. Henry V. Partridge had placed a tablet in Memorial Hall at West Point to the memory of his father, Capt. Alden Partridge, who founded Norwich University in 1819. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., superintendent at West Point, submitted this tribute to Captain Partridge:

"The academy was opened in April, 1802, under officers of engineers as professors who taught mathematics, natural philosophy, fortification and surveying, and artillery. Lieut. Alden Partridge, a graduate of 1806, was called to West Point as assistant professor of mathematics in 1806, where he spent nearly all the years till 1817. He was full professor of mathematics in 1813, full professor of engineering 1813-1816, and officially superintendent from January, 1815, to July 28, 1817, though he performed all the duties of the office from 1810.

"The academy of those days was a small affair, neglected and half forgotten by the authorities and the country. The number of cadets was small, the course of study irregular. The academy building was 'about as large as a country schoolhouse, the seats neatly painted in green.' The school was broken up during the winter term. In March, 1812, there was not a single cadet or instructor at West Point. In 1805 the Secretary of War writes to the superintendent that he hopes Cadet Maccomb 'can be induced' to remain a year longer at the Academy. Nowadays the Secretary would give effect to his hopes by a peremptory order. It was the day of small things, and the West Point system was still to be created.

"With the creation of that system Captain Partridge had much to do. He was an admirable drill-master and under his direction the corps of cadets began to take shape. Discipline was introduced; a code of honor was strictly observed; military delinquencies were recorded and written explanations for certain offences (absences) were required as early as 1808; each cadet performed the duties of the officer of the day in rotation (1809); practice with field pieces began in the Academy's earliest years, and with heavy guns and mortars in 1813; experiments were made by Captain Partridge on the effect of fire of artillery and of infantry (1810-14) for the benefit of cadets; target practice was carried on; forty-eight ball cartridges were issued to each cadet monthly; a regular course of studies was laid down, though regular examinations were not held; a cadet mess was established and the present mess customs adopted (marching to and from meals—carvers appointed, etc.); regulations for parade, drills and the daily routine were laid down; a board of visitors was present in 1815; a regular scheme of physical exercise for cadets was adopted.

"All these matters were introduced or systematized by the untiring energy of Captain Partridge who came to be, as superintendent, professor and drillmaster, a veritable Johannes Factotum, doing everything assiduously, thoroughly and well. Out of compliment to the cadets he wore a uniform like their own while on duty at West Point, and his uniform coat is now on exhibition there. He was much respected and beloved by cadets; he was unrivalled in their management, one of his colleagues says (1815). One of his pupils, General Ramey, Chief of Ordnance, described him as well versed in the science and practice of artillery, passionately fond of the field exercises of infantry, and even the smallest minutiae of the manual of arms. 'In appearance he was naturally austere and in his manner discovered little of the suavity in mode. He was shy and diffident, evidently the result of his ascetic mode of life.' He was unostentatious, frugal, strictly temperate and moral, just, strict, yet kindly. There is no doubt that the 'gentlemen cadets' as he used to call them, were as a body greatly attached to him.

"In the formative years of the Academy it was often necessary for the superintendent to assume responsibility and authority in cases not provided for, and this necessity produced friction. All the material wants of the cadets had to be provided for—food, clothing, fuel—and some of the arrangements to this end were criticized severely, though unjustly. The regulations of 1815 providing that the superintendent should be permanent, which were drafted by him, were deeply resented by his official superiors. At this distance of time it is not difficult to see that the obstacles in his path were inevitable—the product of the conditions. A court of inquiry held in 1816 terminated triumphantly for him. His conduct was vindicated in every essential particular. If by chance Captain Partridge had relinquished the control of the Academy at this time and returned to Army duties, for which he was exceptionally well fitted, the remainder of his life would not have been embittered by controversy. His

great work at West Point would have been recognized by all, as it is now by a few.

"Aggravated by the attacks of his enemies, and placing too much reliance on the strict letter of the law, Captain Partridge a year later laid himself open to the charge of disobedience of the orders of his superior officer. He was tried by a court-martial and found guilty, but the court recommended the remission of its own sentence, concluding that other charges then brought forward were merely frivolous and vexatious. The President of the United States adopted the recommendation of the court and Captain Partridge was promptly and honorably returned to duty.

"The manifest injustice of the frivolous and vexatious charges produced a rancor in Captain Partridge's mind that was never appeased. To the end of his life he pursued his enemies in the Army with relentless energy and had no good word to say for the Military Academy which he did so much to establish, because it was then controlled by these very enemies. It is for this reason that he is often remembered by those who do not know the whole of the story as an enemy of West Point—not as one of its founders and friends. It is a thousand pities that this should be so—yet so it is. He resigned from the Army in 1818.

"As the alumni of Norwich probably know, his wonderful stock of energy was immediately turned to the founding of a number of military schools at Norwich and elsewhere throughout the country, and the record of his remarkable achievements in this direction is a matter of history. Norwich University is then, in a sense, a child of West Point, which claims with pride this share in your history."

BEGINNING OF THE END.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

On page 804 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 2 appears an article from which the following extracts are made: "The chiefs of the staff departments and corps of the Army are unanimously opposed, so far as we have been able to ascertain, to the detail system as it now exists in the Army. With but one exception they are opposed to the detail system in any form. . . . It is believed by officers of the staff departments that if it is allowed to continue in its present form it will be a serious menace to the efficiency of the Army."

Can this be possible, and so soon? The well known epitaph is suggested:

"Since I so soon am done for,
Pray what was I begun for?"

Because it must be borne in mind that the detail system is an essential part of an administration of the War Department, the praises of which, from the pens of some of its beneficiaries, are yet reverberating and coruscating in the columns of our periodical literature.

Pitt and Stanton merged into one would prove but a bare suggestion of the grandly unique official whose service is thus belauded and the wisdom of his accomplished facts was past finding out. And in two short months the output of that wisdom crumbles and totters to a fall! This is truly sad,—that is more or less sad.

Three reforms were advocated under that administration of the War Department. 1. Promotion by selection. 2. The detail system above mentioned. 3. The abolition of the office of Army commander and the introduction of the General Staff.

The first, introduced in February, 1900, was scornfully disregarded by a Congress whose military committees contained many experienced soldiers. The second is in the very article of death, as the quotation from the JOURNAL shows. At this solemn moment we may well pause and quote scripture: "Where is boasting then? It is excluded." "The prudent man foreseeth the evil". . . "the" (person of another sort) "passeth on and is punished."

For officers of experience in the Army a trial was not necessary to establish the certainty of the now impending failure. The detail system runs counter to the specializing tendency found in all professions and in all branches of industry.

No man becomes a master in every branch of the business of, for instance, the Quartermaster's Department or the Ordnance Department, even when he devotes his official life to the work. A four years' detail can do no more than equip him for one branch, and with the lapse of years and the passing off the stage of the trained experts the business of the Army, under the detail system, would fall into the hands of amateurs, the strongest and most ambitious of whom would seek commands in the line in case of war.

An Ingalls or a Rucker cannot be picked by chance or made to order; long years of training and superior business capacity are required for their making, while their functions in a great war are not less essential than are those of the commanding general.

ARMY COMMANDER AND GENERAL STAFF.

There has been a persistent effort to confuse and combine two quite separate ideas. (1) the supreme control of the organized force element of the nation by the nation's chief executive, and (2) the daily administrative command of the Army. The Army is older than the present form of government and contributed most essentially to the formation of the constitution of 1787, not only through the efforts, the influence and the authority of its first commander, who became president of the constitutional convention, but by the repeated and forcible expression of the perils of the situation. Its standing toast in the perilous days under the Articles of Confederation, after the centripetal pressure of war had been removed, was: "A Hoop to the Barrel." From that day to this ardent loyalty and obedience to authority have been the Army's characteristics.

That the State should organize a powerful force and make it exempt from the control of the Chief Executive of the State would be, in the Army's estimation, an unthinkable absurdity; but this is but remotely connected with the daily administrative command of the Army. And this is the real question. For the public weal and for the best interests of the Army as a national force, who ought to exercise that command, a soldier, an untrained civilian or a committee?

General Sheridan, as commander of the Division of the Missouri for more than fourteen years, had under his command nearly all of the Cavalry and Infantry and some of the Artillery, of the Army. His ability to co-ordinate the functions of the various staff departments, keep his command equipped, disciplined, instructed and efficient was never questioned. He succeeded to the command of the Army, with only a slight addition to his force and he is accounted quite incapable; suffers a mortifying rebuke from one whose position and authority

had been obtained upon the General's own recommendation, and the hero of Winchester, the victor on many hard-fought fields goes to an untimely grave, disgusted and broken-hearted.

For years there had been a whispered mystery, as fell and ominous as that which lies behind the dread question of what calamity would befall if the Speaker of the House of Commons should call a member by name. This awful mystery was the dire result of having the heads of the staff department under the orders of the commanding general of the Army. An officer is named Chief of Staff; he says to those "Heads" "go" and "come" just as if they were only men!—and still the orderly routine of nature continues.

So much of good the General Staff bill has accomplished, it has demonstrated so that none can deny that which was plain to all, except those who would not see; namely, that staff duties at the headquarters of the Army can be co-ordinated by the commanding general just as well as they can be at headquarters of a division, a department or a post.

Sheridan knew that; Miles knew it; Schofield apparently knew it in 1897 for, in a published article, he pointed out that the lack of a commanding general when Scott was in New York afforded opportunity for the military resources to be placed within the control of those who were planning to destroy the nation, and when Sherman was in St. Louis afforded opportunity for "corruption in the War Department" that "led to impeachment." Since these things are so, since it is demonstrated that a trained soldier is not less efficient than an untrained civilian, it is easy to see that the question of supreme importance—the administrative command of the Army—resolves itself into this—whether that command shall be exercised by a trained and tried expert or an untrained, untried, and so necessarily incompetent, man.

Command by committee cannot fail to work disaster when the great test comes. If the not very obvious necessity exists—of having more than two score of picked officers to assist the commanding general—they should certainly be supplied for him; but that is a detail, a matter not necessarily connected with the really vital question of the daily administrative command of the Army. . . . In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 9, page 841, appears the statement that a distinguished Senator will oppose the creation of a Navy General Staff, on the ground, in part at least, that "the Army General Staff has not been beneficial to the War Department nor to the Army." Again, can this be possible, and so soon? Whether this is true or not there is but little room to doubt that the better judgment that has been overridden, the sober second thought of the people and of the Congress will favor the plan of having at the head of the Army one in whom responsibility and authority are combined. "Influence is not government" was Washington's impatient exclamation. Advice is not command is an expression of the same thought as applied to the Army. He who commands must be able to estimate the just weight of advice—and that is the function of an expert.

The beginning of the end of the hurtful legislation is in sight. Unfortunately "the wrongs which patient merit," among the personnel of the Army, has suffered are beyond remedy.

VETERAN.

SMALL ARMS RANGE AT MALABANG, P.I.

The small arms range at Malabang, Mindanao, P.I., is over a thousand yards long and more than two hundred yards wide. The firing lines are nearly north and south; the ground is level and covered with a series of hills behind the line of objectives; no woods intersect the targets before or behind and the country is unpopulated for many miles in rear of the targets. The conditions of security and accessibility are thus completely met, as the range is only ten minutes' walk from the post flag staff. Eighteen Texas targets are in the continuous pit which has also three detached butts, each of which has two Cushing roller targets. All of the objectives are in the same line, i.e., not in echelon. The range is equipped with telephones, four frame shelters in which to store targets and pit equipments, disks, staves, silhouette frames, etc., all built within the last six months. The expenditure has been kept within the appropriation for shooting galleries and ranges of less than nine hundred dollars, the work being done by the Moros, receiving fifty cents a day. With the exception of Camp Douglas, Juneau county, Wisconsin, this range compares favorably with any small arms range in the United States.

The only small arms competition ever had in the Philippine division was conducted on the Malabang range last December. The 1904 competition, with pistol, carbine and rifle, will be held in this range next June. The Malabang range will be used during March, April and May by the troops constituting the garrisons of Malabang: 14th Cavalry, four troops, 23d Infantry and band; five companies Camp Vicars; four companies 23d Infantry, Parang; three companies 23d Infantry; Cottabato, three; three companies 17th Infantry. It can be enlarged beyond its present twenty-four targets so as to admit of its simultaneous use by the 14th Cavalry, 7th Infantry and 23d Infantry, if necessary. Considering the climate, the constant occupation of the troops with hikes, scouts, reconnaissance, map-making and expeditions, both tentative and punitive, extending from the Island of Jolo to Lake Lanao, the construction of the Malabang range is a credit to the 23d Infantry. The officers in charge have been, successively, Capt. William H. Allaire, 23d Inf.; Capt. B. D. Devore, 23d Inf.; Capt. Alonzo Gray, 14th Cav. The following circular with reference to work on the range has been issued:

Malabang, Mindanao, P.I., March 6, 1904.

1. It has come to the notice of the commanding officer that loaded cartridges and fired cartridge shells are left on the range. Such cartridges or shells are invariably picked up by Moros, and, for obvious reasons, the greatest care should be exercised to prevent either falling into the hands of the Moros. Troop and company commanders will give necessary direction to correct this carelessness and require all empty shells to be placed in a receptacle and returned to the post, and to also caution men in their respective organizations to exercise the greatest care that no loaded cartridges be lost. After finishing at any range, officers in charge of firing will require a careful search to be made, to make certain that no cartridges or shells are left on the range.

2. To insure uniformity in scoring and to prevent mistakes in the same, all scorers in the future will, in recording any shot, call out in a clear tone of voice, sufficiently loud to be heard thirty yards in rear of the firing point. 1. The number of the target. 2. The rank and name of the person firing. 3. Value of hit. For example: "Target number nine, Corporal Blank, five."

At the end of a score the scorer will announce: 1. Number of the target; 2. The rank and name of the person

firing. 3. The score. For example: "Target number nine, Corporal Blank, score twenty-one."

By order of Colonel Reader:
G. S. Goodale, Capt., and Adj., 2d Inf., Adj.

TIME LIMIT ON MEDALS OF HONOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A recent issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL states that one of the changes included in the New Army Regulations is to the effect that applications for medals of honor will not be considered unless made within one year of the act of bravery for which recognition is claimed. As a matter of fact this requirement is included in par 5, A.R. 195 of the 1901 edition; but, why a regulation, so ill-judged—the only natural outcome of which is to directly discourage voluntary acts of bravery on the part of our soldiers—should not have been excluded from the revised edition of Army Regulations, now about to be distributed, is hard to discern.

If, in time of war, an enlisted man should happen to be the first of only two volunteers, for instance, who responded to a call by the commander of the brigade for four men to undertake a hazardous expedition and, after the undertaking had been successfully carried out, it should happen, for reasons unknown to the soldier, that no official recommendations were made in the case and, in order to obtain deserved recognition of his services, the soldier—six months or two years later, as the case may be, when the war is ended and he is mustered out of the Service—should determine to take advantage of what he learns is his privilege and make application himself for the medal of honor; if he forward, through regular channels, his application, properly endorsed and accompanied by reliable evidence supporting his claim, and, several months later, he is informed by the Secretary of War that the "one-year" time limit referred to in A.R. 195 excludes his application from consideration, what conclusion has this soldier a right to come to?

The decision of the Secretary of War is not that the soldier is not fully justified in his claim; he is notified simply that his application came too late. To the satisfaction and gratification of every witness present the act of bravery may have been performed and among the witnesses may have been included that splendid man and soldier—General Lawton. But this is neither here nor there; the question first confronting the Secretary of War is:

"Was this application made within one year of the time the soldier so distinguished himself as to merit a medal of honor?"

The manner in which the deed may have been performed is a secondary consideration. General Lawton may have been so well pleased as to have complimented the soldier personally—but these are matters secondary, all incidental to the "time limit."

And what does the average enlisted man, or civilian, know about "A.R. 195"? It happens sometimes that the bravest soldier is a mere private, and during his service as a volunteer soldier the probability is that he would have no opportunity to study Army Regulations even if he desired to. It may be that for more than one year after the occurrence that entitled him to the award of a medal of honor he was detained out in the field fighting Filipinos, and, as long as engaged in active hostilities the necessity of making application himself for an award naturally would not present itself.

Par. 5 of A.R. 195 states that "in cases that may arise for services performed subsequent to June 30, 1897, recommendations for award of medals must be forwarded within one year after the performance of the act for which the award is claimed."

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs recently recommended that the bill (S. 4280), providing for medals of honor, pass amended to read as follows:

"Provided, That whenever it shall appear from official records in the War Department that any officer or enlisted man of the Army so distinguished himself in action during the Civil War as to entitle him to the award of the Congressional medal of honor . . . the fact that the person who so distinguished himself has since become separated from the military service or that the award of the medal to him was not specifically recommended or applied for while he was in said service, shall not be held to prevent the award and presentation of the medal to such person under the provisions of the law hereinbefore cited."

Why this discrimination between soldiers of the Civil War and those of the Spanish-American War? If there is to be a discrimination in the way of a "time limit," why fix the time at "one" year, instead of two or three or ten—or—more years?

A FRIEND OF THE ENLISTED MAN.

In The Journalist Joel Benton, one of the ablest and best known of writers for the periodicals, has an article on "Some Departed Periodicals," in which he says: "Notable among these was the Galaxy Magazine, which held to an ideal of literary quality and practical worth rarely surpassed. It registered in its table of contents great articles that have not lost their freshness to-day, and in its editorial department titled 'Nebula,' there was exemplified a type of writing, as clear, intelligent and captivating as so many pages of Hawthorne or Irving. This magazine was issued before magazine editors got into the habit of thinking an article may be too good, or too literary, and so spend their wits watching for some slipshod piece of sensationalism that shall compete with the yellow press. But the Galaxy did not really die. It was full of lusty life, and had a devoted patronage when—if the reader will pardon the pun—it was, owing to differences between its editors and publishers, tossed into the Atlantic. I speak of it at this length because it did not lower its high standard to court popular attention, but simply made itself such a virile organ of thought and intelligence that popular attention and patronage were strongly drawn to it. Some day the Galaxy ideal will come back, and the Frogs that try to aerialize or puff themselves into elephants (by which simile I mean the magazines that try to make themselves cheap daily papers) will not be so conspicuously on exhibition as they are now." The Galaxy was under the same editorial control as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has been from the beginning. It was established by W. C. and F. P. Church and was sold by them to the Atlantic to terminate an unsatisfactory business connection.

During torpedo practice by three destroyers of the French Mediterranean Squadron off Toulon a torpedo fired from the Arbalite suddenly swerved aside and hit another destroyer, the Sarbacane, penetrating through to the engine-room. Water poured into the compartment, but eventually the gap was stopped. The Sarbacane is now in dry dock, where it will be thoroughly repaired.

THE GREAT OBSTACLE TO OUR NAVY.

Great Britain proclaims to the world that her navy must equal the combined fleets of any other two powers. This is the so-called "two-power standard," to which Great Britain thinks she must conform—however unwillingly—if she would insure her own safety. Her navy, we are thus asked to believe, is a defensive one. The strategic delicacy of her insular position forces the two-power standard upon her. She perpetually feels reminded of the unsparing necessity of a two-power standard by the growth in the navies of the several great powers. "We stand alone in the fact that our navy is substantially and essentially a defensive force, and that the navies of most other nations, though they may have a defensive aspect, are essentially attacking and aggressive navies." These are the words of Prime Minister Balfour in a recent speech to the House of Commons.

Great Britain may be right or she may be wrong in this view of the size of the navy essential to her safety. But whether she be right, or whether she be wrong, the great, the important point to seize is that she has expressed this naval policy of hers in a formula comprehensible to the taxpayer who must pay the bills. Every Englishman can calculate for himself the strength required by the two-power standard. The standard itself is simply stated. It is admirably adapted to the popular intelligence. The result is the growth of a public opinion which sustains the Admiralty in maintaining Great Britain's naval strength.

Great Britain's Lords of the Admiralty, of course, estimate the needs of the empire on the sea in a manner more scientific, thanks to the expert opinion they can command, than the popular formula could possibly do. But the British experts have been fortunate enough to translate their policy into language which has the necessary effect upon public opinion. Hence, the two-power standard is not a matter of party politics. It is acquiesced in by all British subjects as fully as is the principle of religious liberty or the freedom of the press. Great Britain possesses in this respect what is known to students of world politics as "an efficient national intention."

If we turn to another end of the world, and examine the naval policy of Japan, we find again a nation which, in naval matters, has a definite standard of its own, supported by an efficient national intention. Japan's definite naval policy requires her fleet to equal in effective strength the combined squadrons which it would be practicable for any two European powers to assemble in far eastern waters within a measurable period of time.

In France, again, the naval policy of the republic is firmly fixed in the popular mind. The mere suspicion that the ministry had failed to adhere to that policy almost caused the fall, recently, of Premier Combes.

It would be an easy matter to run through in this manner the list of every one of the world's great powers, and to state precisely its naval policy as that policy is popularly defined in public opinion.

There is, however, one exception to this rule. That exception is the United States. This seems strange in a country better provided with expert naval opinion than, perhaps, any other. The competent authorities of the Navy Department are not only well informed of the immense development of sea power in our time, but of the portentous significance of that development to ourselves. Our strategists have shown conclusively that we must adhere to a definite standard if we are ever to have anything like the fleet required for our protection.

Unfortunately, our Government's experts are not supported by an efficient public opinion.

The consequence is that naval appropriation bills are pared down in Congress, not with any definite purpose, but on general principles which can not be satisfactorily stated even by those who apply them. The growth of our Navy is rendered haphazard. Debate in the Senate or in the House, when a naval appropriation comes under consideration, is desultory and irrelevant.

Now, when a naval appropriation bill is before Congress, there are two points that should never be lost sight of. All else is subsidiary.

What is the standard of strength at sea required by the test of the security of the United States? Is the bill under consideration calculated to attain or to maintain that security?

These points seldom or never receive more than vague and indefinite consideration, because no one ever sets forth in plain English just what is meant by our national security or defense. The House or the Senate wanders off into discussion of the cost of armor plate, the advisability of a Government plant, and into other topics which, while of great importance in themselves, are not germane to the scope of the matter in hand. An argument may be very good in itself, but if it fails to meet a point it is thrown away.

Year after year, therefore, we see the Navy misunderstood or misrepresented. The experts whose opinions alone should carry weight are frowned down or ignored simply because they are not supported in Congress by any efficient body of public opinion. It is a mistake to censure Congress for its failure to understand the peril into which our country is drifting. Congress is merely reflecting the failure of the national mind to form an efficient national intention as regards our proper strength at sea.

The great obstacle to our Navy, then, is the want of a formula conveying to the popular mind the pressing need of the nation as effectively as the two-power standard conveys to the minds of Englishmen the peril of the insular position of Great Britain. Of course, popular opinion can never take the place of trained expert judgment in estimating the size of the Navy that we need. But trained expert judgment must be supported by popular opinion in a government of the people.

It is an easy matter to frame a formula expressive of our true naval policy. Let the formula be found, the principle be stated, and a very short time will suffice to bring the force of popular opinion to bear upon Congress. Experience has shown that popular opinion in our country responds very quickly to any appeal properly directed, especially when it involves a question of the national honor and safety.

The need of such a national principle, intelligible to the popular mind, cried aloud in the House at Washington when an honorable member pointed out that the Monroe Doctrine had never been attacked throughout the years of our Navy's greatest weakness. How much less likely, he argued, must be an attack of the kind now that the Navy of the United States is stronger than ever before.

It might have been pointed out to the honorable gentleman that the powerful and growing navies of continental

Europe did not exist when our own Navy was at its weakest.

Another member of the House felt sure that Europe's growing navies are intended only for defense.

Then let our own answer the same purpose.

But in what form is this naval policy of ours to be formulated?

Obviously, no formula that can become a mere party cry would serve the end in view. We must have a naval standard upon which all can agree.

Obviously, too, our naval standard should connect itself with the Monroe Doctrine. The value of the Monroe Doctrine as a naval asset can not be overestimated. We all intend to uphold the Monroe Doctrine. If a navy of calculable strength be necessary to uphold the Doctrine, the people, once convinced, will demand a Monroe Doctrine navy.

But the Monroe Doctrine is not all we can fall back upon in ascertaining our naval standard. We have another asset in the outcome of our Civil War.

If there be one thing more than another which enabled Lincoln to save the union, it was the fact that the North went into the war with a navy and that the South had none. The Confederacy was literally starved into submission by means of a blockade. The meaning of this theory of the war is not lost upon Europe. If a group of Southern States could be worn out by means of a navy, might not the European enemies of the Monroe Doctrine undertake by a combination among themselves to wear all the States out as opportunity presented itself?

It is no answer to assert that the Navy did not decide the Civil War or that the war would have ended as it did had the naval question been eliminated altogether. The point is that the naval experts of Germany and England agree that the naval factor was the decisive one in the struggle. It is essential for the purpose to note simply that strategic authorities in Germany and England agree that the naval factor was the decisive one in our Civil War. And it is evident that if Europe attaches such importance to the naval factor, her policy in dealing with us will be fashioned accordingly.

There is another important European point of view from which this subject should be looked at. It is a somewhat elementary proposition that a coast line is particularly open to attack from the sea. No army can by any possibility defend a coast line from invasion by a force coming over sea. A foreign army may, once landed upon a hostile shore, be defeated, but the fact remains that it can effect a landing. Mr. Spenser Wilkinson, in his suggestive work, "War and Policy," points out that "a fleet of transports can move faster at sea than an army by land." He also dwells upon the fact that the use of railroads will not enable an army to move along a coast with the rapidity of a squadron at sea. "Wherever, therefore," he tells us, "there is a long stretch of coast with a number of possible landing places, the force intending to land can anticipate the arrival of the force intending to oppose it. Moreover, the guns which ships carry are so much more powerful than any that can be quickly moved upon land that at a suitable point away from fortifications a fleet of warships can always cover a landing against resistance ashore. The only way, therefore, by which an enemy can be prevented from landing upon a coast is by resistance at sea." The bearing of all this upon our own case needs no pointing out to the professional mind, of course, but it is a matter upon which the ignorance of the American popular mind is abysmal.

Otherwise Congress could not cut down naval appropriations with impunity.

Nor is our strategic position at home the only factor to be considered. We have to defend not only our own coast line but the coast line of the South American continent. An attack upon the Monroe Doctrine might conceivably take the form of a descent upon the Brazilian shore. We could prevent it only by retaining the command of the sea.

Here, then, is the clue to the naval standard that must be fashioned into a formula to influence public opinion. The United States Navy should be strong enough to ensure its command of the sea wherever the Monroe Doctrine is open to attack.

ALEXANDER HARVEY.

General Wint, commanding the Department of the Missouri, in reviewing the case of Q.M. Sergt. Frederick Felix, 28th Battery, Field Ar., tried by a G.C.M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and sentenced "to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority," says: "It appears from the evidence in the foregoing case, that the accused disposed of public property for money which he made use of in his own way, and although it was claimed by him that he did not appropriate this money to his own use and benefit, and no wrong was intended, which views considering the sentence awarded were apparently shared by the court, still the fact remains that he took possession of and sold property which did not belong to him and disposed of the proceeds of such sale, to which he had no more claim than he had to the property sold. This whole transaction was wrong in the extreme and of a kind that sets a bad example and a precedent, that if not checked, naturally leads to other and probably greater irregularities, if not the plain theft of property by persons who are expected to care for it and protect the Government from its loss. The plea that no wrong was intended cannot be accepted in this instance. Subject to the foregoing remarks the proceedings and findings are approved, the sentence is disapproved. Quartermaster Sergeant Felix will be released from arrest and returned to duty."

The Society of the Army of the Philippines, of which Col. W. J. Fife, formerly of the United States Volunteers, is president, with headquarters at Los Angeles, Cal., is desirous of collecting for preservation in printed form a narrative of the personal experiences of its members in the Philippine Islands, and to that end has invited each of them to contribute a paper relating some incident within his personal knowledge that occurred during the campaign in the archipelago. These contributions will be known as "War Papers," and the first of the series is from Gen. Harrison G. Otis, formerly commander of the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, who tells "How an Earlier Filipino Outbreak was Prevented in 1899." General Otis makes it reasonably clear that but for the tact, firmness and unerring judgment of himself and his fellow officers in dealing with a detachment of Filipino troops who had insolently posted themselves in a neutral zone between the lines of the American army and the forces of Aguinaldo at Calocan,

near Manila, the Filipino insurrection would have begun on Jan. 13, 1899, instead of on the 4th of February following. The paper affords additional evidence of the courage, self-restraint and good faith of American soldiery.

Judge Advocate General Davis has rendered an opinion in the matter of the rank of assistant surgeons in the Army, in which he holds that they must take rank and precedence in their own corps according to date of commission. This, he says, does not apply, however, when assistant surgeons come to take rank and precedence with other officers of the Army not in the Medical Department. Under this holding it is possible for a captain in the Medical Department to be ranked by a 1st lieutenant who may have prior date of commission in the Medical Department, but who has not yet completed his five years of service which would entitle him to the grade of captain. Necessarily the captain who ranks him in the Department must have earlier date of commission as assistant surgeon, notwithstanding his service in the Volunteer Army, which permits his having a captaincy by reason of five years' service. This decision of General Davis has not been approved by the Secretary of War, there being some difference of opinion at the War Department as to proper construction of the law.

An opinion has recently been given by Judge Advocate General Davis of the Army on a question submitted to the War Department by a citizen of Kansas, as to whether it is necessary for clergymen and non-resident citizens of Kansas to continue to furnish affidavits, as prescribed by the general statutes of Kansas, that they are members of organizations whose creed forbids the bearing of arms, in order to be exempt from military service, as provided by the act of Congress approved Jan. 21, 1903, to promote the efficiency of the militia. General Davis says: "As the militia actually embodied, in pursuance of State statutes in that regard, bears but a small proportion to the number of citizens who are made liable to service in the organized militia, it would seem that it was hardly necessary, either by executive regulation or by furthering legislation, to provide a method of making effective the exemption which is contained in the general militia law, since a citizen has only to forbear from enlisting in the organized militia in order to secure an exemption from its operation."

There is no intention on the part of the authorities at Washington to relieve General Mills from duty as Superintendent of the Military Academy until, at least, the close of the present academic year. It is doubtful if General Mills will even then be relieved, as the excellent work he has done at the Academy is greatly appreciated by the War Department, and at this time, when the rebuilding of the institution is in progress, it is felt in official circles that the relief of General Mills would be like the old adage of President Lincoln, that it is a bad thing "to swap horses while crossing a stream." If it is decided, however, that General Mills shall be relieved within another year because of his promotion, it is more than likely that Major Hugh L. Scott, 14th Cav., will be assigned to duty as Superintendent of the Military Academy. Much will depend upon the personal inclination of General Mills. If he desires to take a field command commensurate with his rank, it is probable that he will be relieved and Major Scott assigned to his place at the Academy.

Major General Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, in recent General Orders calls the attention of regimental, post and company commanders to the occasional reports of accidents sometimes resulting with fatality, due to the fact that there are officers and men who have not learned to swim, and says: "Definite arrangement should be made at every station at the seaside or near lakes or streams suitable for swimming, so that all can be taught to swim. This necessary and healthful practice should be encouraged and if found necessary made compulsory."

In addition to those whose names have already been published, the following enlisted men of the Army have qualified in their preliminary examinations for commissions as 2d lieutenants and have been ordered to take a course of instructions at Fort Leavenworth, prior to taking their final competitive examinations: Battalion sergeant, Major Charles L. Sampson, 6th Inf.; Pvt. Geo. C. Powell, Troop F, 15th Cav.; Corpl. George W. Elderly, 51st Company, Coast Art.; Sergt. Harry A. Bissell, 48th Company, Coast Art., and Corpl. Thomas Y. English, jr., Company G, 10th Inf.

Secretary Taft's polite declination of the proffer of a cavalry escort to attend him on the occasion of his visit to St. Louis on April 30 as the representative of the President at the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is characteristic of his modesty and good sense. If the President were present in person the attendance of a military escort would be proper enough, but the need of an escort for his official representative is doubtful, and Secretary Taft is wise in declining the honor.

The good feeling and harmony which now prevails in the Board of Construction is a matter of sincere satisfaction to the Secretary of the Navy. Not only is the board able to transact business with practically no delay but it is found that while the members frequently differ on questions the board manages to reach a conclusion after discussion and promptly returns to the Secretary a report which he can approve.

Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has decided not to order an examination to fill the two vacancies in the Civil Engineers until June. The examination will be held in New York. One reason for the delay is the difficulty in convening a board of officers.

Orders have been issued transferring the 30th Company of Coast Artillery from San Diego, Cal., to Fort Worden, Washington.

EDUCATING MIDSHIPMEN AT SEA.

The annual summer cruise of the midshipmen will be on a more extensive scale, and of a more instructive character this year than heretofore. Twelve ships representing four different types of the Navy's fighting power have been selected to take the middies on their cruise. The boats selected are the battleships Texas and Massachusetts, the old cruiser Hartford, the monitors Arkansas, Nevada and Florida, the practice cruiser Chesapeake and five torpedoed destroyers yet to be designated. These vessels comprise the Coast Squadron, the Texas being the flagship, and Rear Admiral J. H. Sands will be in command. The purpose in employing so many vessels, which is a departure from the usual routine, is to instruct the midshipmen in the handling of the various vessels of the Navy. Preparations are now being made for the cruise, but nothing definite has been decided as to the itinerary. It is thought, however, that it will include a cruise along the New England coast as far up as Halifax, the boats starting on their journey during the early part of June, returning to Annapolis the latter part of August. The detail of officers who will command the cruiser Chesapeake during the practice cruise has been arranged and is as follows: Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullam in command; Lieut. W. H. G. Bullard, executive officer; Lieut. W. W. Phelps, navigator; and the following officers for line duty: Lieuts. H. E. Smith, E. S. Kellogg, T. C. Hart, W. T. Tarrant and T. L. Johnson.

The value of the education which the middies can receive under these circumstances can scarcely be overestimated, and it is a source of gratification to the naval service that this method of inculcating service training has been inaugurated. It is to be hoped that before many years have passed away the system of sending the midshipmen on a post-graduate course of two years at sea may be done away with and a commission be issued on graduation from Annapolis. If the average young man is not fitted for actual duty in the Navy after four years of education in that especial direction, then it is to be feared he never will be fitted, for the course at the Naval Academy is so arranged that each midshipman will, during the four years, go through every routine of naval discipline, regulation, drill, actual command and all the various and multifarious businesses of the naval life. Graduates from the Military Academy assume their actual military duties at the end of a four-year course. Now that the personnel law is in effective operation, enabling officers to reach command rank at a comparatively early age, it seems but logical that they should aspire to watch, station and division duties before they cease to be "youngsters." Youth gives a stimulus to ambition, and without this spur to action we shall have a Navy filled with perfunctory time-servers, waiting for the period to come when the retired list can welcome them to its lassitudes and peaceful occupations.

TESTING THE NEW ARMY RIFLE.

Brackettville, Tex., April 15, 1904.

On February 20 there began a series of tests here on the new Army rifle by experts from the Ordnance Department and others.

The place selected for the tests is the Las Moras Mountain, three miles north of Fort Clark, 1,100 feet above the sea level, and presenting conditions perhaps more generally favorable for good target practice than any other location in the United States. The atmosphere is usually so clear that the outlines of the targets show up plainly even at 2,000 yards range.

A road about twelve feet wide and 2,000 yards long has been cut out through the chaparral and running south from the target board, and instant communication between the firing stand and target is provided by telephone.

Two observation towers about thirty feet high and at distances respectively 800 and 1,300 yards from the target board are occupied by men taking observations with an anemometer, a thermometer, a barometer and a hygrometer. Accurate records are made in connection with every ten shots, as the varying conditions of the atmosphere are considered important in effect on a bullet, in its trajectory, especially at long ranges.

The men at present on the grounds and conducting the experiments are Capt. W. C. Brown, 1st Cav.; Ordnance Sergeant Puckett, of Plattsburg Barracks; 1st Sergeant Apirian, 21st Inf., Fort Lincoln, N.D.; Sergeant Brown, 19th Inf., Vancouver Barracks; Q.M. Sergeant Hawkins, Fort Missoula; Sergeant Householder and Sergeant Christie, 1st Cav., Fort Clark; Sergeant Farmer and Corporal Savage, 26th Inf., Fort Sam Houston, and W. R. Bull, an expert from the Springfield factory. All are fine shots. Messrs. Puckett, Apirian, Brown and Hawkins having been on the 1903 Army team. Sergeant Hawkins, who is a negro, has the distinction of having made a "possible" score in a skirmish target. Capt. W. C. Brown, the general manager of the experiments being conducted, is himself an expert shot and has the distinction of having killed a Filipino rebel, lieutenant colonel, with an automatic Colt's revolver at a distance of 75 yards, putting an end to trouble in that part of the island. He also fought against the Indians and was brevetted for gallant service.

Two of the rifles were tested at the Springfield factory before the experiments began here, but those guns were 8-inch twist, while the ones sent here are 10-inch. The sight on the 10-inch twist was made for the 8-inch gun. Experiments at the factory proved the 8-inch twist too severe on the bullet and on the interior of the rifle, making an accurate, but not an enduring gun, and it was decided to substitute the 10-inch twist as being generally a more serviceable Army gun.

The bullseye used in practice here is an inverted T, varying in size according to the distance. It is made of thick black paper and tacked upon the white target board at a convenient height. In these experiments the size of the bullseye makes no special difference. All the tests so far have been to train the sight for elevation and the expert, when firing, aims at the lower horizontal edge of the bullseye and the accuracy of the shot is estimated in inches, so much above or below the line. The wind may deflect the bullet three feet to the left of the bullseye, but, if it falls upon the horizontal line extended, it is counted perfect. Tests will be made later on for the natural drift to right or left and as to the force of the wind.

The rule for getting the mean vertical is as follows: In a record of ten shots find the distance of each shot above and below the horizontal line and subtract the sum of those below from the sum of those above and divide the difference by ten. The quotient will give the center of impact. Take the difference of the distance of

the center of impact from the horizontal line and the distance of each shot from the horizontal line and divide the difference by ten. The result will give the mean vertical. Treat the variations to the right or left of the vertical line similarly and you obtain the horizontal center of impact and the mean horizontal. Square the mean vertical and add to the square of the mean horizontal. The square root of this sum will give the average accuracy.

Sometimes several records have to be fired before the center of impact is thrown on, or near, the line, the sights of course being changed to accomplish the desired result. When satisfactory records are obtained the grading of the sight is carefully noted with a magnifying glass and recorded in a book along with other records, and these observations are all sent on to the factory to be used in the making of a sight as nearly perfect as possible.

A few days ago the Springfield factory sent for trial a peculiar recoil device. It is a funnel shaped instrument screwed on the muzzle, with opening on the sides. The front end is closed except an opening sufficient only for the bullet to pass through. The explosive gases of the powder in striking the front end of this apparatus gives a forward push to the gun, overcoming about fifty per cent. of the recoil. It practically lengthens the rifle barrel, causing it to shoot higher and, if adopted by the Ordnance Department, the sights will have to be graded to suit the extra length.

Every defect of the gun and every peculiarity is being studied and reported to the factory so that they may make the necessary corrections and have an Army rifle as nearly perfect as possible. For instance, it has been observed that several times during a day's shooting the steel casing of the bullet splits as it leaves the muzzle. The factory, on being notified, can remedy this defect.

The practice so far has been from the 100 yard stand back to 2,000 yards, increasing 100 yards for each stand. From 150 to 250 shots per day have been fired and results recorded. Ten guns were sent here to be used and each one has been drilled for elevation thoroughly from every stand between 100 and 2,000 yards. There is work ahead in these tests to keep the men employed steadily for a month or two longer.

The experts all speak highly of the new weapon and think that when certain improvements are made it will be the finest Army gun in the world.

A. H. HORN.

SALE OF SOLDIER'S CLOTHING.

Judge Advocate General Davis has recently rendered an interesting opinion on the question of the sale by soldiers of their uniform during their term of service, in which he says: "The matter of the sale and purchase of clothing from a soldier is not a question of common law but of statute. Sections 1242 and 3748, Revised Statutes, forbid the sale of clothing furnished to a soldier by the United States and authorizes an officer of the United States to seize such clothing when found in the possession of an unauthorized person. Beyond this there is no statute authorizing the punishment of such unauthorized person for having purchased the clothing. Section 5455, Revised Statutes, provides for the punishment of one who aides a soldier to desert. Under this section a prosecution might be brought against a person who had purchased clothing from a soldier and thereby aided him to desert, but in this case the issue would be whether or not the person who was prosecuted aided in the desertion and the question of the purchase of the clothing could only be considered as bearing on the main issue."

"There have been certain dicta from the United States District Court from the Western District of Texas to the effect that when clothing was issued to a soldier the title of the United States passes to him and that therefore such clothing was not 'public property.' The court appears to have been influenced in its views by paragraph 2274 of the digest of the Judge Advocates General. The opinion given in that paragraph is based mainly on Sections 1242 and 3748, Revised Statutes. There is no opinion of record on the point and it might be well that one should be obtained. That the title to the clothing does not fully pass to the soldier is shown by the provisions of Article of War 17 and the statutes which permit of the recovery of the clothing. The original act providing for the punishment of those who purchased soldiers' clothing, was not incorporated in the Revised Statutes. Therefore unless a court will accept the view that the clothing issued to a soldier is public property within the meaning of 5438, Revised Statutes, there would appear to be no method of punishing those who purchase clothing from soldiers, without further legislation." It is recommended that where a well established case of the purchase of a soldier's clothing by a civilian presents itself, the nearest U.S. attorney be requested to prosecute the case in order to obtain from the courts an authoritative opinion covering the point at issue.

ARMY SHOES.

The various classes of shoes for the Army have finally been adopted by the Quartermaster's Department, with the approval of the Secretary of War, differing materially from the shoes recommended by the board which passed on clothing matters not so long ago, and showing a vast improvement over anything heretofore had in the way of Army shoes. The Quartermaster General's office is justly proud of the new standard sample shoes displayed there and General Humphrey, whose service in Cuba gave him opportunity to observe at close range the clothing and equipment of foreign armies, does not hesitate to say that henceforward the United States Army will be the best shod body of soldiers in the world.

The standard shoes are, first, an entirely new fair leather shoe called the "marching shoe." This is of stuffed russet leather, waterproof, extra high, especially adapted to active field service. Second, a black calfskin shoe for use with the dress uniform. This shoe is capped and in appearance is not to be compared with the old black Army shoe. Third, a russet calfskin shoe for garrison use.

In the introduction of these shoes the Quartermaster's Department has kept in view, first comfort to the wearer, and next style and appearance. A new style of last was procured, of sufficient width and height on toe to counteract the narrowing of the old Army last at that point so as to make a presentable shoe very much like that worn by well-dressed civilians. To overcome the complaint that shoes were binding on the seam at instep and cutting into the foot, the old style of Balmoral was given up and the Blucher style adopted. A bellows tongue

to the top of the shoe has been adopted, for the purpose of keeping out water, gravel, sand, and dust.

The soles of the marching shoes are double to the heel, giving a better support to the foot in marching. The heels of this shoe are low, experience having demonstrated that thick soles and low heels are a great advantage on long marches. On all the shoes the toe-cap and stuff box toe has been adopted as this keeps the end of the shoes off the toes, the tendency of enlisted men being to wear short shoes. The soles on the black and russet garrison shoes are stout single soles, the heels one inch high. The shoes follow the outline of the foot so as to wear perfectly and to check the tendency of wearing to one side as in the old Army shoe. Much attention has been given to the question of sizes, a subject of many loud complaints in the past, and hereafter the Quartermaster's Department will provide as great a variety of sizes and widths as can be found in the largest first-class shoe houses anywhere.

MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

The coming tournament of the Military Athletic League at Madison Square Garden, New York city, on Monday evening, May 2, will bring together the famous athletes of the National Guard in the athletic programs which will begin at 7:15 sharp each evening, and the military programs will begin with the reviews of National Guard and U.S. soldiers at 8:30 each evening. The 48th Highlanders from Toronto will follow the review each night. The 4th Battery, U.S. Field Artillery, and the detachment of the 15th U.S. Cavalry come from Fort Myer, Va., and the 6th U.S. Infantry from Governors Island. The 22d Regiment Engineers, N.G.N.Y., the 1st Battery, the 2d Battery, the Naval Militia and the famous Troop C Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., under Capt. De Be Voise, will be in the program also. The matinees on Wednesday and Saturday will present a military program and competitive drills by the pupils from the military schools. Soldier show week will close on Saturday night, May 7, and the reviewing officers, as arranged by Colonel Dyer, will be Mayor McClellan on Monday night, General Chaffee on Tuesday night, Governor Odell on Wednesday night.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila advices of April 19 state that the sentence of death passed upon Faustino Guillermo, one of the most notorious bandits in the islands, who was captured by the constabulary in Rizal province last June, has been confirmed by the Insular Supreme Court.

Secretary Fergusson, of the Philippine Civil Commission, sailed from Yokohama on April 16 in charge of a party of fifty of the most prominent natives of the Philippine Islands for San Francisco. The party is sent to the United States at the expense of the Philippine Government, the purpose being to afford these men of influence an opportunity to study American institutions and methods, so that they may impress their fellow-countrymen upon their return with the true character of American civilization. The Filipinos under Mr. Fergusson's guidance will visit the principal cities of the United States and will spend some time at the national capital and in viewing the Louisiana purchase exposition.

One of the recent amusement attractions in Manila, according to the Times of that city, was the appearance of the minstrel company from the U.S.S. Wisconsin at the Orpheum Theater on the evening of March 14. The Times says: "The jacksies who compose the burnt-cork aggregation of the Wisconsin are all efficient and entertaining in their special function of fun-makers of Admiral Evans's fleet."

The Philippine Civil Commission has made an appropriation of \$62,886.62, Philippine currency, for the expenses of the constabulary battalion and band at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The line officers are to receive an increase in pay of 20 per cent. between the dates of their departure from and return to the Philippines. This amounts to \$4,666.57. Conant. Clothing has cost \$14,518.70; transportation from San Francisco to St. Louis and return, will cost \$32,800; subsistence, \$10,901.25.

Thousands of men employed in cigar factories and in brewing establishments in Manila united in a demonstration on April 19 against the proposed measures to secure internal revenue. Governor Wright was present and a protest against the proposed system of taxation was handed to him.

Manila despatches of April 20 state that Gen. Vicente Lucban, the insurgent leader whose troops made such stubborn resistance to the American forces in the Island of Samar in 1900, and Cayetano Lucban, his brother, who was formerly secretary of the Filipino Revolutionary Junta at Hong Kong, have each been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for conspiring to overthrow the United States Government.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lieut. James T. Buttrick, U.S.M.C., and Miss Elmyra S. Duncan, sister of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Engeman, were married on April 16 at St. Paul's church, Brooklyn, N.Y. The bride, attired in a white lace robe and carrying white lilacs, entered the church on the arm of her brother, Mr. William P. Duncan, of Philadelphia. Mrs. John T. Engeman, attired in a gown of white mousseline over pink taffeta, attended her sister as matron of honor. Lieutenant Buttrick was accompanied by Capt. C. C. Carpenter, U.S.M.C., as best man. The ushers were Capt. Hiram I. Bears, U.S.M.C., and 2d Lieut. H. H. Kipp, U.S.M.C. A reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Engeman, and the young couple later left for Atlantic City.

Miss Catherine Louise Hamlet, daughter of Capt. O. C. Hamlet, Revenue Cutter Service, was married in San Francisco, Cal., April 5, to Mr. William A. Boole, president of the W. A. Boole and Son Shipbuilding Co. of that city.

Miss Agnes Cristabel Asserson, daughter of Civil Engr. Peter C. Asserson, U.S.N., retired, was married to Mr. Justin Ramson Swift, of Pittsburg, on April 16 in Washington, at the residence of the family on Connecticut avenue. The bride was escorted by her father and attended by her sister, Miss Alice Asserson, as maid of honor. Mr. William Garfield Swift, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. A reception was given afterwards, attended by a hundred friends of the family, principally Army and Navy people. A supper was served, the table being dressed with ferns and white roses. Among those invited were Rear Admiral and Mrs. H. C. Taylor and their daughter, Miss Neville Taylor,

Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi, Civil Engineer and Mrs. Robert E. Peary, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Sands, the Misses Sands, Capt. and Mrs. Manney, Dr. and Mrs. G. Lloyd Magruder, Miss Pauline Magruder, Comdr. and Mrs. Usher and the Misses Usher. The newly married couple later left for their wedding trip and will reside in Pittsburgh after May 1.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Ira F. Fravel, 24th Inf., and Miss Glenna Mildred Waymire, of Dayton, Ohio.

The marriage is announced of Miss Katherine Lowe, eldest daughter of the late Gen. W. W. Lowe, to Allen Kent Hannay, son of Lieut. Col. John W. Hannay, U. S. A., retired, and brother of Capt. John R. R. Hannay, 22d Inf.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Field, of Lima, Peru, announce the marriage of their daughter, Emma Isabel, to Lieut. Gustave Adolphus Wieser, U. S. A., on Thursday, April 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, Alameda, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Wieser will be at home after May 20 at Ord Barracks, Monterey, Cal.

Capt. Earle D. A. Pearce, U. S. A., and Miss Jennie Gray were married at Atlanta, Ga., April 6.

Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Parmenter, U. S. N., and Miss Helen F. Bartlett were married in San Francisco, Cal., April 6.

Miss Mary Livermore Smith, daughter of the late Gen. Charles H. Smith, U. S. A., was married in Washington, D. C., April 12, at the home of her parents, to Mr. Irving H. Dunlap, formerly of Syracuse, N. Y., but now of Washington. The Rev. U. G. Pierce, of All Souls church, officiated. The parlors were beautifully decorated in spring foliage, white blossoms being used in the first parlor, with pink in the second. The bride, wearing a trained gown of white chiffon cloth, with tulle veil, was given away by her brother, Mr. Charles L. Smith.

Capt. Richard H. McMaster, U. S. A., and Miss Elizabeth K. Boss were married at New London, Conn., April 14.

Miss Anna H. Lee, sister of Capt. Harry Lee, U. S. M. C., was married in Washington, D. C., April 11 to Mr. Levi Morrill.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marie Antoinette Lowe, daughter of Mrs. W. W. Lowe, to Lieut. George R. Guild, 30th Inf. The wedding will take place at Fort Crook in the early part of May.

The wedding of Miss Mary Wallace De Witt, daughter of Brig. Gen. Calvin De Witt, U. S. A., and Mrs. De Witt, to Dr. Robert Moore Blanchard, U. S. A., will take place on April 26 at the home of the bride, 1717 21st street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Thomas M. Clinton, U. S. M. C., and Miss Mary Amelia Gunther, daughter of Mrs. Christian G. Gunther, of Stratford, Conn. Lieutenant Clinton is at present on duty on the U. S. S. Wabash at Boston, Mass.

The wedding of Capt. James Brady Mitchell, U. S. Art. Corps, and Miss Mabel Stebbins, of New York, will take place in the autumn at the summer residence of the bride's parents at North Hatley, Canada. Only relatives will be present.

A brilliant wedding was solemnized in St. Mark's church, San Antonio, Tex., April 5, when Miss Julia Ellen King, daughter of Judge and Mrs. W. W. King, became the bride of 1st Lieut. Samuel Reid Gleaves, 1st Cav., U. S. A. The church was trimmed with palms and Easter lilies and through the opened windows nodded the gay blossoms of the pomegranates, the roses and other flowering shrubs, which surrounded and climbed over the old church. The 26th Infantry band furnished most excellent music. The officers from Fort Sam Houston, in full dress uniform, added to the brilliancy of the occasion, and among the honored guests were Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sumner, Lieutenant Telford, U. S. A., was best man. Miss Janie Armstrong was the maid of honor and the maids were Miss Josephine Armstrong, Miss Anna Stubbs, Misses Elizabeth Houston, Nellie Paschal, Johnnie Koker and Ella Russ. The groomsmen were Captain Wright, Captain Brown, Lieutenants Fitch, Graham, Pegram and Bell. Dean Richardson pronounced the service of the Episcopal church. The bride wore a lovely gown of white liberty satin with accordion pleated angel sleeves, handsome pearl trimmings and a bertha of point lace. Her bridal veil was caught up with orange blossoms and the flowers were Easter lilies. The maids were all in airy gowns of white with white picture hats and carried large bouquets of Easter lilies. After the ceremony a large reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents on San Pedro avenue. The lawn was brilliantly illuminated with many electric lights and the 26th Infantry band discoursed fine music during the evening. The rooms where the guests were received were banked with flowers. The parlors were in pink roses and smilax and the dining room was exquisitely trimmed with Easter lilies, magnolias and dainty greens and the table was laid with a Japanese linen cloth with solid embroidery. Judge and Mrs. King extended a cordial welcome to the guests. Mrs. King was beautifully gowned in champagne voile, trimmed with appliqué and most delicate needlework. She was assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Guy Stubbs. The newly married couple are very popular. The groom is a son of Hon. J. Lucian Gleaves, of Wytheville, Va. He was graduated from West Point, and his grandfather was a colonel in the War of 1812 and his father is a near relative of David Crockett. The bride is a great-granddaughter of Gen. John E. King, of the War of 1812. Lieut. and Mrs. Gleaves left immediately for an extended trip, which will include New Orleans, Florida, Washington, New York and a visit to the groom's parents in Virginia. They will return about June 1, and will be at home to their friends at Fort Sam Houston.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mary E. Parmelee, daughter of Mrs. Henry S. Parmelee, of New Haven, Conn., to Lieut. William W. Low, U. S. M. C.

We published in our issue of last week a brief account of the marriage of Miss Clara Guion Kilbourne, daughter of Col. Henry S. Kilbourne, Medical Department, U. S. A., and Capt. Thomas Lewis Leeds, 50th Scinde Rifles, Indian Army, which took place on the afternoon of April 14 in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York city. We give herewith some additional facts. The ceremony took place in the presence of a large number of friends and acquaintances and was performed by the Rev. Arthur Judge of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal church. The bridal party proceeded up the side aisle and crossing the front approached the altar, the bridesmaids, four in number, standing two on either side of the bride and groom. The bride entered alone, preceded by her matron of honor, Mrs. James V. Simpson, wife of Judge Simpson of Mount

Vernon, New York. She was gowned in white crepe de Chine combined with white chiffon cloth cut en train. The bodice was trimmed with a bertha of Duchesse lace. Her veil of tulle was caught up with a tiny bunch of natural white sweet peas, and she carried a shower bouquet of the same flower and maidenhair ferns. The matron of honor was beautifully gowned in white chiffon cloth, and wore a large hat of lace and blue ribbon. The bridesmaids, Miss Elizabeth McCord of Brooklyn, Miss Sawyer of Watertown, N. Y., Miss Mae Kilbourne of Minneapolis, and Miss Elise Guion of Mount Vernon, (the two latter cousins of the bride) were charmingly arrayed in dainty gowns of white mousseline de soie with pale blue satin girdles and berthas of valenciennes lace. They wore picture hats of pale blue chiffon trimmed with wreaths of tiny pink roses and carried bunches of pink roses tied with blue satin ribbons. The bride was given away by her mother in the absence of Colonel Kilbourne in the Philippines. The best man was Capt. H. G. Cole, Sub. Dept., U. S. A. The wedding hymn, "Oh, Perfect Love," was magnificently rendered by Mr. H. E. Williams, a celebrated baritone of New York, and the music played throughout the ceremony was treated in a most delightful and masterly manner. A very small reception followed the ceremony at the residence of Mrs. Kilbourne, No. 357 West One Hundred and Fifteenth street. The rooms were decorated profusely with Easter lilies and smilax, and the American and British flags were in evidence in every possible space. Capt. and Mrs. Leeds will visit Washington, Madison Barracks and New York before sailing for England and the Orient on May 21. The ushers at the wedding were Mr. Harold Jacobs of New York, and Mr. Sydney Wood of Mount Vernon.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brevet Major Alexander B. MacGowan, captain, U. S. A., retired, who died at Troy, N. Y., April 18, entered the Volunteer service Aug. 16, 1861, as a 1st lieutenant in the 1st California Infantry, and was honorably mustered out as a captain Oct. 31, 1865. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant and assigned to the 12th Infantry Feb. 23, 1868, and was retired as a captain Dec. 16, 1894. He received the brevet of major for gallant services against Indians at Fort Apache, Ariz., Sept. 1, 1881.

Mr. George A. Shufeldt, who died at Jersey City, N. J., April 6, was a son of the late Rear Admiral Shufeldt, U. S. N., and a brother of Capt. R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. A., retired.

Mrs. Sallie A. Triplett, daughter of the late Major Benjamin Walker, U. S. A., and sister of the wife of Gen. H. G. Gibson, U. S. A., retired, died at St. Louis, Mo., April 14.

Mr. John F. Murphy, father of Capt. Truman O. Murphy, 19th U. S. Inf., died at Mansfield, O., recently, in his 86th year.

Lieut. Comdr. Edward R. Freeman, U. S. N., retired, who died on Wednesday, April 20, at Holly Springs, Miss., was born in that place on Dec. 8, 1853. He was appointed a cadet engineer in the Navy Oct. 1, 1873, and assistant engineer July 1, 1877. He reached the grade of chief engineer Feb. 8, 1897, and was retired on Jan. 1, 1901, on account of disability incurred in the line of duty. In the Spanish War he served as chief engineer of the U. S. S. Nashville.

James W. Hinkley, president of the United States Casualty Company of New York, and for a number of years prominent in State politics, who died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 11, from apoplexy, was a member of the class of 1872, U. S. M. A., and the father of Capt. J. W. Hinkley, jr., Art. Corps, U. S. A. Mr. Hinkley was born in Jackson, Clinton County, N. Y. He came from Puritan stock, and was a great-great-grandson of that Thomas Hinkley, who was third Governor of the Plymouth Colony, and famous during the King Philip and other great Indian wars. After leaving the Military Academy he took up newspaper work, and made that profession the basis for his start in business life, and eventually led him to become the editor and owner of The New-Press, of Poughkeepsie. He afterward purchased and assumed the chief editorial position on The New York Daily Graphic. Mr. Hinkley was a member of the Manhattan and Lawyers' clubs, the Downtown Association, the Underwriters' and the Army and Navy clubs and the Dutchess Club of Poughkeepsie. His home, at Eden Hill, is one of the handsomest in the vicinity of Poughkeepsie. He leaves a widow and eleven children. The funeral services were held at Christ church, Poughkeepsie, on April 14, prominent men from all over the State attending. The pall-bearers were ex-Senators D. B. Hill and Edward Murphy, jr.; Chief Justice Alton B. Parker, Court of Appeals; Congressman J. A. Ketcham, Hon. Perry Belmont, vice president U. S. Casualty Company, and Mr. Frank B. Lown and Mr. John Doheny, of Poughkeepsie.

Jack Brown, the only son of Lieut. Comdr. Guy W. Brown, U. S. N., died at the Naval Training Station at San Francisco, Cal., April 17.

PERSONALS.

Miss Almy has returned to Washington from a visit to friends in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Loud, wife of Major John S. Loud, U. S. A., has returned to Washington from Philadelphia.

Mrs. O'Brien of Detroit is visiting Miss S. D. Biddle, sister of Major John Biddle, U. S. A., at 1517 L street, N. W., Washington.

Mrs. Almy, widow of the late Major William E. Almy, U. S. A., is visiting Mrs. and Miss Almy at 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington.

The friends of Rear Admiral James Greer, U. S. N., are pained to hear of his serious illness at his home, 2010 Hilyer place, Washington.

Mrs. William Edwards of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting her son, Col. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., at 1775 Massachusetts avenue, Washington.

Gen. John H. Patterson, U. S. A., Mrs. and Miss Patterson have been in Washington on a short visit and have returned to their home in Albany, N. Y.

The sick leave of P. A. Paym, George P. Auld, U. S. N., has been extended for a period of three months from April 17 on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Capt. John A. Rodgers, U. S. N., recently in command of the Albany, has been designated as the president of the wireless telegraph board and will enter upon this duty at once.

Thanks to Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U. S. N., there will be a large hospital built for the naval station at Charleston, South Carolina, for the treatment of tuberculous patients of the Service.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A., is passing a few days in Washington.

Gen. L. A. Matile and Mrs. Matile are staying for a few weeks at 1706 Q street, Washington, D. C.

Edward Everts, son of the late Major Edward Everts, U. S. A., is a patient in the General Hospital at the Presidio.

A daughter, Margaret Electa Fuller, was born to the wife of Capt. Lawson M. Fuller, O. D., at Washington, D. C., April 14.

Mrs. Jane A. Everts, widow of the late Surg. Edward Everts, U. S. A., is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. V. C. Lewis at their charming Presidio home.

Mrs. W. Q. Hunt, of Detroit, Mich., is visiting her parents, Major and Mrs. John S. Loud, at their residence, 3200 13th street, N. W., Washington.

Ensign Charles B. Hatch, U. S. N., has been detached from the Newark and ordered to his home when his resignation from the Navy will be accepted in accordance with his request of a recent date.

Lieut. H. P. McIntosh, U. S. N., retired, who has been detailed for duty in the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, has been on duty there before and his friends at the capital will be pleased to see him return.

Col. T. W. Symons, U. S. A., who received authority from Congress to accept the position tendered him by Governor Odell, of New York, as a member of the canal advisory board, took the oath of office at Albany, N. Y., April 18.

First Lieut. Harry J. Collins, 28th U. S. Inf., on duty in the Philippines, was tried by a G. C. M. and found guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and was sentenced to be reprimanded. The order bearing on the case appears under our Army head in this issue.

Pay Director John Bayard Redfield, U. S. N., was detached from duty at the Naval Home, Philadelphia, April 13, and placed on the retired list of officers with the rank of rear admiral under section 1444 of the Revised Statutes, and section 11 of the Navy Personnel act of March 3, 1890, he having seen service during the Civil War.

Lieut. and Mrs. Needham Lee Jones, U. S. N., are in receipt of congratulations over the arrival of a young Miss Jones. Mrs. Jones is the youngest of the three daughters of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bartlett J. Cromwell. The Cromwells have a wide circle of friends in Washington. Lieutenant Jones is now on duty at the Naval Academy, where the event took place.

A board of officers has been convened under the orders of the Navy Department for the examination of Capt. Seth M. Ackley, U. S. N., retired, for the purpose of ascertaining whether he is fit for active service, as claimed by this officer. No little opposition will be manifested to the restoration of this officer to his original place on the Navy Register, and it is not improbable that an adverse report may be made in his case.

Martin Markeson, of Portland, Ore., who is a Russian by birth, and who has seen service in the Russian army, is anxious to enlist in the cause of Japan against Russia. He has also seen service in the U. S. Army in the Philippines. Mr. Markeson has offered his services to the Japanese council but without meeting with any encouragement, as he was informed that the constitution of Japan forbids foreigners from enlisting in her army; nor are they allowed to serve in it in any capacity.

Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Sears, U. S. N., has been seriously ill with pneumonia since the 1st of April at his residence, No. 105 East 15th street, New York city. We are glad to be able to report, however, that a high fever, with a temperature of 105 degrees, has finally been broken, though he is left quite weak and run down. If he has no relapse Commander Sears will be able to resume his duties as inspector of ordnance at the torpedo works of the E. W. Bliss Company by the end of this month.

Col. Thomas W. Symons, U. S. A., was in Buffalo last week for a brief visit, the guest of Frank H. Good-year, and called on Colonel Bingham, his successor as federal engineer at this port. Colonel Bingham is laid up in the General Hospital suffering from a crushed limb, hurt by a falling derrick on the south pier some time ago. Colonel Bingham, he found, was cheerful, and expects to be out of the hospital in two or three weeks.

The officers and men of the university regiment of Madison, Wis., through Cadet Col. H. J. Barry, presented Col. C. A. Curtis (lieutenant, U. S. A., retired) with a handsome amber at drill in the armory April 15. Colonel Barry in presenting it made a few well chosen remarks referring to the respect the men have for Colonel Curtis and how they appreciate the work he is doing for them. Colonel Curtis was much surprised and delighted with his gift and said, in accepting it, that it was the first present he had ever accepted from a military school during his thirty years' experience in such work. The saber, which is valued at \$100, is gold mounted and with a German silver scabbard. It was made by M. C. Lilly and Company, of Cleveland.

Major John C. Gresham, U. S. A., accompanied by Col. Charles N. Simms, of Roncoveit, W. Va., National Guard, detailed for the inspection of the guard, arrived at Fairmont, W. Va., April 15, to remain until the night of April 16. While there Colonel Simms and Major Gresham will inspect Company H and the headquarters of the regiment and the 1st and 2d Battalions, 1st Infantry. Major Gresham is making many friends and creates a very favorable impression among the guardsmen. Colonel Simms is a popular officer and one of the veterans of the guard, and its standard to-day is largely due to his untiring efforts. Colonel Simms was once assistant adjutant general of the State, and during the past two encampments he acted as adjutant general at brigade headquarters.

Gloucester Naval Command, No. 17, National Army and Navy of Spanish War Veterans, will hold a memorial military field mass on the campus of the Marine Barracks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on memorial Sunday, May 20, 1904. Invitations to all Grand Army posts and war veteran societies to join in the rites have been extended. The mass will be conducted by Rev. W. H. I. Renney, chaplain, U. S. N., National Army and Navy and Corps of the State of New York Spanish War Veterans, assisted by Rev. John P. Chidwick, late chaplain, U. S. N., and past national chaplain of the Spanish War Veterans; Rev. William J. B. Daly, chaplain of 60th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and Rev. John Nash, of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Brooklyn, at 10 a. m. sharp. Entrance at the Adelphi street gate on Flushing avenue only. The Admiral of the yard allows the admission of all who desire to attend. Special musical program by Brooklyn Navy Yard band. Choral selections by the Arion Singing Society of Brooklyn, Mr. Arthur Claassen, leader.

Mrs. Whitale, wife of Gen. S. M. Whitale, U.S.A., and Miss Madeline Whitale have returned to their home near Bethesda, Maryland, about six miles from Washington, from a trip through the South.

Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mills have returned to their home on Dupont Circle, Washington, from a visit to their daughter, wife of Capt. W. S. Overton, U.S.A., at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Comdr. Clinton K. Curtis, U.S.N., recently underwent an operation for appendicitis at the naval hospital, Norfolk, Va. The operation was very successful and was performed by Dr. G. Tucker Smith, assisted by Dr. R. B. Williams.

Mrs. D. W. Todd, wife of Lieut. D. W. Todd, U.S.N., will sail from New York Saturday, April 23, on the North German Lloyd steamer, Koenigin Luise, in company of her aunt, Mrs. Drum. Her address while abroad will be Villa Gentile, Sturla, near Genoa, Italy.

Two of the most attractive young ladies in the Army are Misses Porter, daughters of Col. John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., and Mrs. Porter, who, with their mother, have passed the winter with their grandmother, Mrs. Andrew Porter, at her home, 1732 I street, N.W., Washington.

Mrs. Fuller, wife of Capt. A. M. Fuller, 9th Cav., U.S.A., left Knoxville, Tenn., where Captain Fuller is on duty as recruiting officer, for Washington, on April 20. Mrs. Fuller will be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Hublen, Quartermaster's Department, at 1826 California avenue, N. W., during her visit in the city.

The ladies interested in the Army and Navy League will give an entertainment in May for the benefit of the league which promises to be a great success. Mrs. Chaffee, wife of Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., is a great worker for this cause, as well as the wives of other prominent officers stationed in Washington.

Mrs. Lewis Buddy, sister of the late Lieut. John P. V. Gridley, U.S.M.C., is reported critically ill at Erie, Pa. She has been in a delicate condition for some time, and on April 18 unexpectedly gave birth to a son. Her condition was so serious that funeral services over Lieutenant Gridley's body were held at a neighbor's home.

Archbishop Farley of New York has received the following from Captain Cowles of the battleship Missouri: "It gives me great pleasure to let you know of the splendid conduct of Father Gleason, U.S.N., at the time of the explosion on board the Missouri on April 13. His duty was nobly done, not only as chaplain and priest, but as a man."

Meetings of the Main Corral of the Military Order of the Carabao are now being held from time to time in Washington. The constitution of the order is being considered with a view to making a few detailed changes considered necessary and it is hoped that as many of the outlying corrals as possible will be represented at the meetings. The next meeting is to be on April 25.

The bachelor officers at the marine barracks, Washington, D.C., on April 21 gave a breakfast to some of the young women of the navy yard coterie and several of their friends. Among the guests were Miss Elsie Seymour, Miss Daisy Elliott, Miss Ruth Halford, Miss Virginia Morris and Miss Florence Brown. The hosts were Capt. H. C. Reisinger, W. H. Clifford and Dion Williams and Lieuts. F. Halford and F. E. Evans.

Owing to the recent accident on the Missouri, the ball planned to take place at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the evening of April 21 was abandoned. Each officer had sent out ten invitations, and a large number of complimentary invitations had been issued to army officers stationed in and around New York, so that about seven hundred had accepted. The general committee of arrangements concluded to recall all the invitations sent out.

Brig. Gen. Charles A. Coolidge, U.S.A., retired, who is residing in San Francisco, Cal., was taken to the General Hospital on the morning of April 7, supposed to be suffering from appendicitis, and for a week his sufferings have been very great. Upon examination it was discovered to be a stoppage of the gall duct, and an operation it was feared would be necessary, but under the skillful treatment of Dr. Rhodes the patient has improved and on April 14 was considered on the road to recovery.

Lieut. Harris Lindsey of the 12th N.G.N.Y., a member of the law firm of Davis, Stone & Auerbach of New York city, who has been appointed Third Deputy Commissioner of Police, first joined the guard as a private in Squadron A, Sept. 29, 1899. During the war with Spain he was commissioned second lieutenant in the 6th United States Volunteers. He served with his regiment at Chickamauga Park and at Porto Rico. He joined the 12th regiment in December 1901.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided to compliment Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler, U.S.N., for his highly creditable management of the torpedo boat flotilla during its long voyage to Cavite from Hampton Roads. As Lieutenant Chandler has practically completed his regular tour of sea duty, he will be ordered to Japan to make such investigations as the Japanese government will permit with regard to Japanese destroyers and other torpedo craft, including their construction and methods of operation.

Mrs. Myron T. Herrick gave a beautiful luncheon at her home in East Broad street, Columbus, O., April 19, for Mrs. Charles Wright Miner, wife of Brigadier General Miner, U.S.A. The table decorations were rich and elaborate, many deep red roses being used. Covers were laid for Mrs. Miner, Mrs. George W. Gill, Mrs. J. Y. Bassell, Mrs. John G. Deshler, Mrs. Lincoln Kilbourne, Mrs. W. F. Burdell, Mrs. Henry E. Alexander, Mrs. William King Rogers, Mrs. Wade Ellis, Mrs. William Byrne, Mrs. William Oxley Thompson, Mrs. William D. Brickell, Mrs. Kilbourne-Jones and Mrs. Kate Tower.

The family jewels worn by General U. S. Grant's wife during her lifetime, and lost by her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Sartoris late Saturday afternoon, April 16, were restored to her at the Holland House, New York city, April 17. They were picked up by an aged "sandwich man" on Twenty-third street, offered to a street peddler of automatic toys for thirty-five cents and finally bought for fifty cents by Lena de Guelle, a flower woman, whose stand for years has been in front of the Adams Express office at No. 12 West Twenty-third street. The jewels are valued intrinsically at \$6,000, but their associations made the loss an irreparable one to Mrs. Sartoris. Two rings were missing, one set with diamonds and the other holding two great emeralds which were worn by General Grant's widow to the day of her death. The toy peddler kept the "green ring" which he said he wanted to give to his wife, despite the protests of the flower woman, who insisted that for her fifty cents she should receive the entire collection of supposed baubles. The "sandwich man" may have the diamond ring.

Brig. Gen. A. B. Carey, U.S.A., left Orlando, Fla., April 20, for Martha's Vineyard, Mass., after a pleasant stay of five months.

Mr. Pierce Crosby, jr., son of the late Rear Admiral Crosby, U.S.N., is visiting Mrs. Crosby at her home in Connecticut avenue, Washington.

Gen. Marcus P. Miller, U.S.A., and Mrs. Miller are entertaining at their home in R street, Washington, Gen. and Mrs. William L. Haskin.

Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee were the guests complimentary to whom Capt. and Mrs. Warren Beach entertained at luncheon April 21 at Washington.

Chief Boatswain's Mate Robert Nicholson, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Petrel, shot and killed himself at San Francisco, Cal., April 21. He was to undergo trial before a G.C.M., charged with having brought liquor on board the ship.

The War Department has received the proceedings and findings of the court-martial in the case of 2d Lieut. Lawrence E. Grennan, Philippine Scouts, tried in the Philippines for financial irregularities. He was found guilty and sentenced to dismissal.

Major Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant of the U. S. Marine Corps, entertained at a breakfast in Washington, D.C., April 21, for Mr. William H. Moody, Secretary of the Navy. It was a stag affair and ten other guests were invited to meet Mr. Moody.

Capt. Harry Knox, U.S.N., has been relieved from command of the Brooklyn on account of sickness and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment. Capt. John M. Hawley was ordered to duty as commander of the Brooklyn on April 21.

We have received a copy of the menu of the Easter dinner served at the New St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La. The cover is handsomely printed in colors and the list of good things which the menu contains indicates the high standard of the St. Charles cuisine.

After a tour of duty extending over a period of just two years, Comdr. E. E. Qualtrough, U.S.N., has been detached from duty as supervisor of the harbor of New York and ordered to report for duty as commanding officer of the cruiser Atlanta. The Atlanta is now attached to the North Atlantic fleet and will continue to be with that fleet for the present.

A number of officers and men from the U.S.S. Detroit were landed at Santo Domingo April 18 and attended a memorial service for the generals killed during the revolution of March 23, 1903, and for those killed during the present revolution. Later the Americans visited the grave of J. C. Johnson (a machinist of the U.S.S. Yankee, who was killed by insurgents Feb. 2 of the present year), on which they placed a floral wreath. The Dominicans also placed a wreath on the grave.

Under our Army heading have appeared orders resulting from difficulties at Fort Lincoln, which have led to the relief of Capt. Robert W. Rose, 21st Inf., of the command of the post, and the ordering of Lieut. William P. Kitts before a court-martial upon charges preferred by Captain Rose, these charges having their basis in the technical mistake made by Lieutenant Kitts in exchanging an old Government wagon for a new one and paying the difference between the two out of public funds. An officer of large experience who is familiar with the circumstances of the case, in a personal letter, says of Lieutenant Kitts: "While his action, due to his youth and zeal, has been slightly irregular, still there is in my opinion not the slightest criminality attached thereto." This is the opinion of all who know Lieutenant Kitts, who is a young officer with an excellent record.

Dr. William J. Campbell, the well known bookseller of Philadelphia, is writing an elaborate work on St. Memin portraits. It will be in eight volumes with over eight hundred and thirty engraved portraits, all on separate pages. The basis of the book will be the famous "Collection" of 761 proofs, made by the artist himself, which has recently come into Dr. Campbell's possession. The Corcoran Gallery of Art and the Library of Congress, both of which have extensive collections, are co-operating with the author, giving him the free use of any portraits that they possess that are not in his own collection. Any of our readers who have information, either biographical or genealogical, about any portrait that St. Memin made, or any information as to the present location of any original crayons, coppers or engravings, will confer a favor on the author by communicating with him. Due credit will be given in the book for all information received. Dr. Campbell's address is 1218 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Private Banks, of the 7th Company of Coast Artillery, was instantly killed at Pensacola, Fla., April 16, during a fight between police and bluejackets, and four bluejackets from the Iowa and Alabama were wounded, though not seriously. The row started over the arrest of a bluejacket. Three police officers were at the patrol call box when a petty officer from one of the U.S. ships, it is said, blew a whistle signal for the men to assemble. Fully three hundred, according to accounts, gathered and "rushed" the policemen, who backed away from the crowd and fired their revolvers at the advancing bluejackets, who were hurling stones, bottles and other missiles at them. It was during this shooting that the Artilleryman was killed. Reinforcements from the police station arrived at this juncture and partly disbanded the bluejackets. Later, owing to many threats of the men from war ships to kill the policemen, Rear Admiral Barker ordered marine guards from two of the ships ashore. They quelled the riot and prevented further trouble.

Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., accompanied by Capt. James A. Moss, A.D.C., reviewed the 8th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., at its army in New York city April 20 before a very large audience. The formation of the regiment under Adjutant Locke was very quickly done and the regiment in line of masses presented a very good appearance. In the passage a number of the companies failed to maintain proper distances. During the ceremony of parade men of the regiment who served with the Volunteer command during the War with Spain were presented with medals. General Corbin, in a few well-chosen remarks, praising them for their devotion to duty. There were 164 medals presented all told, and of these twenty-three officers and fifty-six men are now in the regiment, and eighty-five were civilians. There are many more men entitled to the medals and these will be presented when their addresses can be learned. The manual during the evening was poor, and guides were slow in coming on the line. Distances were well kept in columns of four, but in changing direction the pivot men would lose too much ground. Dancing followed the military exercises.

As a result of recent legislation reorganizing the Corps of Engineers of the Army, the following officers of the

corps will be promoted: Lieut. Col. A. M. Miller, M. B. Adams, and W. R. Livermore, to be colonels; Major Richard L. Hoxie, W. L. Marshall, Joseph H. Willard, William H. Bixby and William T. Russell, to be lieutenant colonels; Capt. G. D. Fitch, C. E. Gillette, D. DuB. Gaillard, Henry Taylor, W. L. Sibert, Joseph E. Kuhn, W. E. Craighill, H. C. Newcomer and M. M. Patrick, to be majors; 1st Lieut. Edwin R. Stuart, George M. Hoffman, William D. Connor, J. C. Oakes, Sherwood A. Cheney, Frederick W. Altstaetter, Harley B. Ferguson, Frank C. Boggs, Clarke S. Smith, William P. Wooten, Lytle Brown and Earl I. Brown, to be captains; 2d Lieut. Arthur Williams, Wildurr Willing, William L. Guthrie, Clarence H. Knight, Nathaniel E. Bower, William A. Mitchell, Warren T. Hannum, Robert R. Ralston, Mark Brooke, Laurence V. Frazier, James F. Bell, Douglass MacArthur, Charles T. Leeds, Harold C. Fiske and Max C. Tyler, to be 1st lieutenants. The vacancies in the lowest grade will be filled by the appointment of graduates of the Military Academy and probably by transfers from the line.

The annual meeting of the New York Commandery, the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War was held at Delmonico's, New York city, April 21. The following officers and council were elected to serve during the ensuing year: Commander, Lieut. Comdr. Walter J. Sears, U.S.N.; senior vice commander, Brig. Gen. J. W. Clous, U.S.A.; junior vice commander, Brig. Gen. Eugene Griffin, U.S. Vols.; recorder, Lieut. Stephen Jenkins, late U.S.N.; registrar, Capt. Arthur R. Jarrett, U.S. Vols.; treasurer, Ensign Frank W. Toppan, U.S.N.; chaplain, Chaplain John C. Wellwood, U.S. Vols.; council, Capt. John T. Hilton, U.S. Vols.; Lieut. Gerard B. Townsend, late U.S.N.; Major Frank Keck, U.S. Vols.; Lieut. Walter R. Addicks, late U.S.N.; Capt. Champe S. Andrews, U.S. Vols.; Lieut. Clarence W. Smith, U.S. Vols.; Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, U.S. Vols.; Capt. Thomas C. Buck, U.S. Vols.; Asst. Engr. Louis L. Bernier, late U.S.N.; Lieut. Peter S. Pillot, U.S. Vols. The following telegram was sent to Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Sears, U.S.N., who is confined to his home, 105 East 15th street, by pneumonia: "The New York Commandery, in annual meeting assembled, extend to their commander, W. J. Sears, fraternal greetings, and express to him their sympathy in his illness, and their best wishes for his speedy recovery. J. W. Clous, vice commander."

Following is a list of contributors to the fund for the dependent families of the victims of the accident to the U.S.S. Missouri, amounting in all to \$2,562.50: Theodore Roosevelt, W. H. Moody, John Hay, George Dewey, U.S.N., R. B. Roosevelt, Army and Navy Journal, Robt. M. Thompson, Thomas F. Walsh, Chicago Daily News, C. W. Orcutt, Whitelaw Reid, W. Emlen Roosevelt, each \$100; U.S.S. Mayflower, \$120; H. C. Taylor, U.S.N.; Mrs. John Kean, Mrs. W. S. Cowles, H. T. B. Harris, U.S.N., William Lamb, M. A. Calderon (Peruvian Minister), Keuffel and Esser Company, J. B. Kendall, W. H. Brownson, Mrs. Julian James, Mrs. C. McR. Winslow, Mrs. C. Roosevelt Robinson, Manning, Maxwell & Moore, each \$50; seamen, gunners, Washington Navy Yard, \$83; officers marine headquarters, \$70; officers and men, torpedo-boat hull, \$80.75; officers naval militia, Baltimore, Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.; F. A. Miller, U.S.N.; Miss Susan L. Kean, C. W. Rae, U.S.N.; Homer L. Law, U.S.N.; John A. Kasson, the Diamond Fund, G. A. Converse, U.S.N., each \$25; Ben Greet, A Naval Officer, J. H. Upshur, U.S.N.; Miss Tackerman, \$20 each; U.S.S. Scipio, 16.50; Mrs. Livingston Hunt, A. B. Legare, Miss Alice Roosevelt, P. J. Horwitz, Thomas Perry, U.S.N.; Wm. Crozier, U.S.A.; J. E. Pillsbury, U.S.N.; E. H. Gillett, F. M. Gunnell, U.S.N.; Amos H. Caffee, each \$10; F. I. Fishback, H. P. Gauss, R. H. Patchin, Frank Taylor, Caroline C. Kirkland, James T. Williams, Jr., W. B. Rochester, U.S.A.; Clarence Robinson, P. M. Kennedy, Linnal Society Spanish Wars, Mrs. M. H. Hoopes, A. A. Hoehling, H. N. Monroy, U.S.N. each \$5; Junior O. U.A.M., \$2; Mrs. A. H. Richards, \$1.

First Lieut. Douglas C. McDougal, U.S.M.C., with seventy marines from the American legation guard, has been ordered to leave Seoul and sail on the cruiser Raleigh for Manila. The impossibility of properly housing the men during the hot season, the quiet condition of Seoul, and the presence of a sufficient Japanese garrison to quell any disturbances are the reasons for the withdrawal of this force.

SEPARATE QUARTERS FOR NON. COMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of March 26 I read with interest a contribution by Major J. C. Gresham, 15th Cav., on "How to Improve Our Army." I agree with the Major in every particular as far as he goes. There is one point he does not touch on, that is, separate quarters for the non-com. "Familiarity breeds contempt" and I am sure that not only would the non-com. as a class be improved, but that they would have better control over the men, were they to have separate quarters. I feel sure that the Army as a whole will agree with me that if the officers were to live, eat and sleep in the same quarters with the men, that they would not by a large majority have as good control over the men as they have to-day. It might also be a good idea to make some change in the present uniform, to distinguish the non-coms. from the private, as is done in the case of certain warrant officers in the Navy and I believe to good effect.

EX OFFICER.

VETERANS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

The following general officers, U.S. Volunteers, who served during the Civil War, are supposed to be still living, 15 major generals and 63 brigadier generals: Major Generals: Dana, N. J. T., U.S.A., retired, Washington, D.C.; Dodge, G. M., 1 Wall St., N.Y. city; Fessenden, Francis, U.S.A., retired, Portland, Me.; Grierson, B. H., U.S.A., retired, Jacksonville, Ill.; Howard, O. O., U.S.A., retired, Burlington, Vt.; Merritt, Wesley, U.S.A., retired, Miles, N. A., U.S.A., retired, Washington, D.C.; Osterhaus, P. J., Bonn, Germany; Schofield, J. M., U.S.A., retired, Washington, D.C.; Schurz, Carl, New York city; Sickles, D. E., U.S.A., retired, 23 Fifth Ave., N.Y. city; Stahel, Julius, N.Y. city; Wallace, Lew, Crawfordville, Ind.; Wilson, J. H., U.S.A., retired, Washington, D.C.; Wood, T. J., Dayton, Ohio. Brigadier Generals: Ames, Adelbert, Lowell, Mass.; Andrews, C. C., St. Paul Minn.; Baird, Absalom, U.S.A., retired, Washington, D.C.; Beatty, John, Columbus, O.; Britney, William, Washington, D.C.; Bradley, L. P., U.S.A., retired, Tacoma, Wash.; Bragg, E. S., Pon du Lac, Wis.; Brooke, J. R., U.S.A., retired, Bussey, Cyrus, Washington, D.C.; Caldwell, J. C., Augusta, Me.; Carr, E. A., U.S.A., retired, Washington, D.C.; Carrington, H. B., U.S.A., retired, Hyde Park, Mass.; Catterton, R. F., Minneapolis, Minn.; Chamberlain, J. L., Brunswick, Me.;

Chetlain, A. L., Chicago, Ill.; Clark, W. T., Washington, D.C.; Clayton, Powell, Camden, Ark.; Connor, Seiden, Augusta, Me.; Cook, John, Chicago, Ill.; Cooper, J. A., Knoxville, Tenn.; Crittenden, Thos. T., San Diego, Cal.; Curtis, N. M., Binghamton, N.Y.; Dodge, C. C., 10 E. 76th St., N.Y. City; Duval, Isaac H., Wellsburg, W. Va.; Ewing, Hugh, Lancaster, Ohio; Forsyth, J. W., U.S.A., retired, Columbus, Ohio; Graham, L. P., U.S.A., retired, Washington, D.C.; Grant, L. A., St. Paul, Minn.; Gregg, D. M., Reading, Pa.; Hardin, M. D., U.S.A., retired, 29 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.; Harland, Edward, New Haven, Conn.; Harris, T. M., Kitchie, C. H., W. Va.; Hascall, M. S., Goshen, Ind.; Haupt, Hermann, Hawkins, J. P., retired, Hawley, J. R., Washington, D.C.; Ketcham, J. H., Dover Plains, N.Y.; Lee, A. L., 10 Wall St., N.Y. City; Lightburn, J. A., Jane Lew, W. Va.; Lucas, T. J., Lawrenceburg, Ind.; McArthur, John, Chicago, Ill.; McCook, E. M., 303 Broadway, N.Y. City; McGinness, G. F., Indianapolis, Ind.; McLean, N. C., Fontenac, Minn.; Nickerson, F. B., Somerville, Mass.; Paine, Charles J., Boston, Mass.; Paine, H. E., Washington, D.C.; Parsons, L. B., Flora, Ill.; Pennypacker, G., U.S.A., retired, 300 E. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Pierce, B. H., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Raum, G. B., Golconda, Ill.; Rucker, D. H., U.S.A., retired, Ruger, T. H., U.S.A., retired, Washington, D.C.; Sanborn, J. B., St. Paul, Minn.; Saxton, Rufus, U.S.A., retired, Washington, D.C.; Seward, W. H., Albany, N.Y.; Schackelford, J. M., Henderson, Ky.; Sherman, P. T., Chicago, Ill.; Smith, W. S., 640 Madison Ave., N.Y.; Thayer, J. M., Lincoln, Neb.; Webb, A. S., N.Y. City; Willcox, O. B., U.S.A., retired, Washington, D.C.

THE ARMY

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Asst. Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 14, 1904.

Promotions in the Army—Artillery Corps.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Elijah B. Martindale, Jr., A.C., Jan. 21, 1904, vice Price, promoted.

First Lieut. John W. Kilbreth, Jr., A.C., April 1, 1904, vice Harlow, promoted.

First Lieut. Le Vert Coleman, A.C., April 7, 1904, vice Cronkhite, detailed as quartermaster.

To be 1st lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Laurin L. Lawson, A.C., Dec. 14, 1903, vice Ball, resigned.

Second Lieut. William K. Moore, A.C., Jan. 2, 1904, vice Mower, deceased.

Nominations received by the Senate April 12, 1904.

Promotions in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

First Lieut. William H. Jordan, Jr., 18th Inf., to be captain, April 14, 1904, vice Day, 3d Inf., detailed as quartermaster.

First Lieut. Courtland Nixon, 2d Inf., to be captain, April 14, 1904, vice Wheeler, 22d Inf., deceased.

Subsistence Department.

Capt. Alexander M. Davis, commissary, to be commissary with the rank of major, March 17, 1904, vice Bean, deceased.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 19, 1904.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

To be 1st lieutenant.

Second Lieut. James E. Abbott, 12th Cav., April 2, 1904.

Infantry Arm.

To be lieutenant colonel.

Major Henry E. Robinson, 4th Inf., April 7, 1904.

To be majors.

Capt. Wilds P. Richardson, 8th Inf., April 7, 1904.

Capt. Charles H. Barth, 12th Inf., April 7, 1904.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Robert W. Barnett, 13th Inf., April 7, 1904.

First Lieut. Pearl M. Shaffer, 13th Inf., April 7, 1904.

First Lieut. Laurence A. Curtis, 23d Inf., April 7, 1904.

First Lieut. David B. Mulliken, 29th Inf., April 7, 1904.

First Lieut. Peyton G. Clark, 13th Inf., April 8, 1904.

To be 1st lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Clyde B. Crusan, 4th Inf., April 5, 1904.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., the 25th of April, 1904. Detail for the court: Major Harry A. Leonhauser, 21st Inf.; Capt. Thomas Ridgway, A.C.; Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., A.C.; William M. Morrow, 21st Inf.; Ralph H. Van Deman, 21st Inf.; Thomas F. Dwyer, 21st Inf.; Celwyn E. Hampton, 21st Inf.; Cromwell Stacey, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Marion M. Weeks, 21st Inf.; Thomas L. Brewer, 21st Inf.; George S. Tiffany, 21st Inf.; Lucius C. Bennett, 21st Inf.; Louis T. Boileau, A.C.; James M. Love, Jr., 21st Inf., judge advocate. (April 15, D.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 20, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. William S. Browning, A.C., Fort Riley. (April 9, D.M.)

Leave for two months, to take effect in June next, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Willard A. Holbrook, 5th Cav., Whipple Barracks. (April 14, D. Colo.)

Capt. Preston Brown, paymaster, is announced on duty at these headquarters, Department of Colorado. (April 14, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about April 15, 1904, is granted Contract Surg. J. Samuel White, Fort Snelling. (April 6, D.D.)

S.O. APRIL 21, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Percy L. Jones, asst. surg., to Washington Barracks, and report for duty, and upon completion will return to Fort Monroe.

Lieut. Col. Edward T. Conery's deputy surgeon general, relieved from duty General Hospital, Fort Bayard, and report for transportation to Philippine Islands June 1.

Capt. Charles P. Bates, 25th Inf., relieved Fort Des Moines, and to join his company at Fort Reno.

Capt. C. S. Wallace, Signal Corps, will report to Lieut. Col. James Allen, Signal Corps, at Seattle.

Major L. S. McCormick, to Fort Leavenworth.

First Lieut. James E. Abbott, is assigned to the 6th Cavalry, and to San Francisco.

First Lieut. D. P. Quinlan, 9th Cav., will join his proper station, and is given leave for three months.

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps: First Lieut. James L. Long, from the 25th Co., C.A., to the 25th Co.; 1st Lieut. Alden Trotter, from the 25th Co., C.A., to the 25th Co.

First Lieut. John R. Bosley, asst. surg., is detailed a member of the board of officers at Fort Thomas, for mental and physical examination of candidates for admission to the Military Academy, vice 1st Lieut. Robert M. Blanchard, asst. surg., relieved.

G.O. 65, APRIL 6, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes rules and regulations for the detail of officers at educational institutions.

G.O. 65, APRIL 15, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. Paragraph 105, Army Regulations, is modified to read as follows:

1016. General prisoners will be allowed in abatement of their term of confinement, when serving sentences of over three months and not over twelve months, five days for each complete period of twenty-five days during the whole of which their conduct has been good; and when serving sentences of over one year and not over three years, ten days for each complete period of twenty days during the whole of which their conduct has been good.

Abatements thus authorized may be forfeited wholly or in part by subsequent misconduct. Such forfeitures are determined by the commanding officer of the post where the prisoner is confined. Abatement for good conduct in serving sentences of confinement of over three years will not be less than on sentences of less than three years, but each case will be determined on its merits by the department commander.

This modification will be regarded as retroactive in determining periods of abatement on sentences of prisoners now in confinement serving sentences of over one year.

General prisoners serving sentences by reason of desertion may be released by department commanders on proof of the dependency described in section 30 of the act of Feb. 2, 1901.

Alleged deserters who may surrender or be apprehended should be questioned closely to determine the cause of desertion. If this examination indicates the desertion to have been a hasty act of youth or inexperience, recommendations for restoration to duty without trial, in all deserving cases, should be made by company and other commanders.

11. In order to conform to the requirements of G.O. No. 90, H.Q.A., A.G.O., July 8, 1903, fixing allowances of ammunition, paragraph 15, G.O. No. 1, W.D., Jan. 2, 1904, is hereby amended to read as follows:

15. The commandant may order the expenditure of such authorized quantities of ammunition for field guns, machine guns, and small arms as he may deem necessary for proper instruction.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 70, APRIL 15, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Of the books and papers heretofore retained in companies, troops and batteries the following named will be permanently retained with the organization or stored under rules to be prescribed hereafter by the War Department: Books of letters received, with indexes, books of letters sent, with indexes, descriptive and deposit books, bi-monthly muster rolls, monthly returns, and all returns of the personnel (for example, special field returns; returns of casualties, etc.) General Orders and Circulars, War Department.

The following named will be retained for two years, reckoned from the close of the period of their use in case of books and from their date in case of reports, etc.: Reports of instruction, reports of target practice, duty rosters, records of ammunition expended, and the following will be kept five years, reckoned in the same manner: Sick report books, morning report books, order books, council books, clothing books, property books, descriptive books of public animals, clothing schedules, returns of ordnance property, pay rolls, transcripts of records of summary court, descriptive lists, copies of descriptive and assignment cards, files of letters received, extracts of special orders.

Books and papers which have now been retained for the periods prescribed will be submitted with an inventory thereof to commanding officers, who will direct their destruction under the supervision of an officer designated for the purpose. The inventory, with instructions of the commanding officer and certificate of the officer supervising the destruction of the books and papers, will be retained in the company.

2. The following named books and papers heretofore retained at regimental headquarters will be kept permanently with the organization or stored under rules to be prescribed hereafter by the War Department: Books of letters received, with indexes, books of letters sent, with indexes, descriptive books, bi-monthly muster rolls of the field, staff and band, monthly returns of the regiment and all returns of the personnel of the regiment General Orders and Circulars of the War Department.

The following named books and papers having been kept for two years will be destroyed under the orders of the regimental commander: Reports of target practice, reports of instruction, duty rosters, monthly returns of companies, and the following named having been kept for five years will be likewise destroyed: Order books, morning report books, sick report books, regimental fund books, regimental council books, clothing books, descriptive lists, copies of descriptive and assignment cards, returns of special regimental recruiting service, returns of books in library, files of letters received, extracts of Special Orders.

3. In enumerating papers to be destroyed under this order no mention is made of many which are retained in regiments and companies but which have not for some years been required, such as accounts current of company fund, consolidated accounts current, returns of quartermaster's property, enlistment papers, returns of the recruiting service, papers of the classes indicated will be destroyed.

4. Files of division and department orders, except extracts of Special Orders, will not be removed from the division and department, respectively, but will in case of transfer of organizations be disposed of under orders of division and department commanders with a view to their use by incoming organizations.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 71, APRIL 15, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The 30th Co., C.A., is relieved from duty at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., and will proceed to and take station at Fort Worden, Wash.

G.O. 4, APRIL 14, 1904, ATLANTIC DIVISION.

Col. H. O. S. Heistand, A.A.G., A.G., is detailed and announced as inspector of small arms practice of the division.

G.O. 14, APRIL 6, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The battalion of Philippine Scouts which arrived in this department on the transport Thomas on March 14, and which is now in camp at the Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed, in compliance with telegraphic instructions from the War Department of the 6th instant, to St. Louis, Mo., and encamp on the exhibition grounds in that city.

G.O. 6, APRIL 5, 1904, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Announces that the period of practical instruction for troops of this command for the present season, will be from April 15 to Nov. 30, inclusive.

G.O. 10, APRIL 12, 1904, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Designates the months of May, June and July as the small arms target practice season at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and modifies G.O. 7, c.s., accordingly.

CIR. 4, APRIL 12, 1904, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Publishes instructions relating to the post recruiting service to take the place of those published in Circular No. 5, series of 1903, from these headquarters.

G.O. 10, APRIL 13, 1904, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Major William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, having reported, is announced as signal officer of the department, relieving 1st Lieut. H. H. Sheen, A.C., aide-de-camp.

G.O. 13, APRIL 15, 1904, DEPT. OF LAKES.

Pursuant to G.O. No. 6, c.s., W.D., the 3d Infantry will make all preparations for its departure from the posts where now stationed for its journey to San Francisco, Cal., in time to be embarked on the transport Crook, sailing on July 1, 1904, for Alaska.

Officers in command of organizations will require a strict observance of the instructions contained in the above cited order in reference to supplies, equipment, property left at stations, and inducing men to make allotments of pay in favor of their dependent relatives.

June 30 is designated as the day when all organizations of the regiment will leave their respective posts and be placed en route for San Francisco.

Major Edgar W. Howe and two companies of the 27th Infantry, to be designated by the commanding officer, Fort Sheridan, Ill., will proceed from Fort Sheridan on June 15, 1904, to Fort Thomas, Ky., for temporary service at that post after the departure therefrom of the 2d Infantry. Upon the arrival of the incoming companies of the 5th Infantry at Fort Thomas, Major Howe and the two companies of the 27th Infantry will return to their proper station at Fort Sheridan.

G.O. 11, MARCH 4, 1904, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The temporary military station at Cebu, Island of Cebu, P.I., is designated as Camp Warwick, in honor of the late Capt. Oliver B. Warwick, 15th Inf., who was killed in action Nov. 15, 1899, at Passi, Island of Panay, P.I.

By command of Major General Wade:

W. A. SIMPSON, Colonel and A.A.G., A.G.

MERITORIOUS CONDUCT.

G.O. 12, MARCH 4, 1904, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The major general commanding takes great pleasure in publishing to the troops in this command the following names of officers and enlisted men who distinguished themselves by especially meritorious acts or conduct in the Service:

Behr, Francis J., 2d lieutenant, Art. Corps: For excellent judgment and conspicuous bravery displayed in action between Badoc, Ilocos Norte, and Sinait, Ilocos Sur, Sept. 12, 1899, by which he saved his command and the property he had in charge, and at the same time inflicted punishment on the enemy, when sergeant, Company G, 4th U.S. Infantry.

Condon, Clarence M., second lieutenant, Art. Corps: For gallantry in action with insurgents at Bagbag, a barrio of Calumpit, Province of Bulacan, Luzon, on April 20, 1899, and at Angeles, Province of Pampanga, Luzon, Battery G, 3d Artillery.

Philippine Islands, on August 10, 1899, when sergeant, Booth, Albert, private, Battery K, 3d Artillery: For bravery displayed on reconnaissance parties. (Discharged Aug. 5, 1899.)

Boyer, Okey N., sergeant, Co. C, 14th Inf.: For gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Zapote River. (Discharged Nov. 18, 1900.)

Carner, George W., musician, Co. H, 4th Inf.: For assisting a comrade in saving his company commander and a private soldier from almost certain drowning. (Discharged Jan. 15, 1902.)

Copeland, Samuel, private, Co. D, 24th U.S. Inf.: For distinguished service in action with Filipino insurgents at Naguilan, Luzon, when private, Co. A, 24th Inf. Cronin, Robert E., corporal, Battery K, 3d Art.: For bravery displayed on reconnaissance parties. (Discharged July 24, 1899.) Cyrus, William F., artificer, Co. A, 24th Inf.: For distinguished service in action. Feeney, Thomas, corporal, Co. D, 5th Inf.: For conspicuous gallantry and exemplary conduct while wounded. (Discharged for disability from gunshot wound, Oct. 5, 1899.)

Gorman, Wm. A., Q.M. Sergeant, Co. F, 23d Inf.: For meritorious service. (Discharged June 13, 1902.) Grant, Toney, private, Co. H, 25th Inf.: For his qualities displayed in an engagement. (Discharged Sept. 27, 1901.)

Hallahan, James, commissary sergeant, 12th Inf.: For gallantry in action. Harris, William D., sergeant, Co. D, 21st Inf.: For conspicuous courage and excellent conduct displayed under fire. (Discharged Dec. 31, 1900.) Hopkins, Charles, private, Co. A, 24th Inf.: For distinguished service in action. (Discharged March 22, 1902.) Ingelsby, John W., private, Troop M, 4th Cav.: For gallantry in action. (Discharged Dec. 19, 1901.) Johnson, Willis J., private, Co. E, 25th Inf.: For his qualities displayed in an engagement.

Kershaw, Phillip, private, Troop H, 4th Cav.: For conspicuous bravery. (Discharged March 23, 1902.) Long, John, post Q.M. sergt.: For distinguished conduct in the Service, especially in the clearing of the Tonda District near Calocan, of insurgents, Feb. 23, 1899, when 1st sergeant, Co. K, 23d Inf. McCoy, J. A., corpl., Co. A, 24th Inf.: For distinguished service in action. Monroe, Edward M., private, Co. A, 24th Inf.: For distinguished service in action. Moore, George M., private, Battery K, 3d Art.: For bravery displayed on reconnaissance parties. O'Leary, Matthew N., private, Troop I, 3d Cav.: For bringing alone on his shoulder from a place of great danger, a comrade exhausted and unable to move. (Discharged March 7, 1902.)

Reno, Harry, sergeant, Troop K, 4th Cav.: For gallantry in action. (Died Dec. 17, 1899.) Smale, Edgar G., private, Battery K, 3d Art.: For bravery displayed on reconnaissance parties. (Discharged July 24, 1899.) Thomas, Henry, sergeant, Co. A, 24th Inf.: For conspicuous service. (Died April 27, 1901.) Walker, William L., corporal, Co. H, 4th Inf.: For assisting a comrade in saving his company commander and a private soldier from almost certain drowning. (Discharged Nov. 30, 1901.) Waloe, Ole, first sergeant, Co. F, 23d Inf.: For coolness and bravery. (Discharged Jan. 6, 1902.) Williams, Gus J., private, Co. I, 24th Inf.: For distinguished service in action. Yovits, Frank, sergeant, Co. G, 13th Inf.: For great bravery, pursuing a large party of guerrillas or ladrones. (Discharged June 12, 1900.)

G.O. 13, MARCH 5, 1904, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Capt. John P. Wade, 3d Cav., having reported, is detailed as acting assistant adjutant general at these headquarters, with station in Manila.

COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICERS.

G.O. 9, FEB. 24, 1904, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Before a G.C.M. at Iligan, Mindanao, P.I., of which Lieut. Col. M. P. Maus, 22d Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. I. W. Leonard, 22d Inf., was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried: 1st Lieut. Harry J. Collins, 25th Inf.

Charge 1—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The specification alleged that Lieutenant Collins, being on sick report, and having been sent by the post surgeon from Camp Marahui, Mindanao, P.I., to Camp Overton, Mindanao, P.I., did fail to report to the C.O. at Camp Overton and did absent himself without authority at Iligan, Mindanao, P.I., on or about Dec. 5, 6, and 7, 1903. It was also alleged that Lieutenant Collins without just cause or authority interfered with the administration and discipline of the command of Capt. C. C. Smith, 14th U.S. Cav., by directing certain enlisted men of Troop G, 14th Cav., to report to him (Lieutenant Collins) by issuing a written order to the 1st sergeant of the troop; by directing the 2d lieutenant of the troop to place the said 1st sergeant in arrest, and by failure to report his (Lieutenant Collins') action in any or all of the above instances to the troop commander or to the post commander.

Charge 2—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the first Article of War." The specifications under this charge alleged that Lieutenant Collins, while in the uniform of his grade did engage in gambling with civilian employees of the Army in a low public resort at Iligan, Mindanao, Dec. 5, 1903, and that while taking part in a quarrel between enlisted men and civilians, did maliciously and without just provocation threaten to shoot certain enlisted men of Troop G, 14th Cav.

Cav., and did also instruct the chief of police of Iligan, Mindanao, P.I., to shoot the said soldiers.

The court found the accused guilty of the first charge, but not guilty of the second, and sentenced him "To be reprimanded by the reviewing authority."

Major General Wood, in reviewing the proceedings, said: "In the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. Harry J. Collins, 28th Inf., the evidence shows him to have been guilty of most unjustifiable and unmilitary interference of the discipline of a command with which he was in no way connected, exhibiting thereby an entire lack of military propriety and an ignorance of the customs, civilities and regulations of the Service. Subject to these remarks the proceedings are approved. Lieutenant Collins will be released from arrest and restored to duty."

G.O. 10, FEB. 25, 1904, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

Capt. Charles Keller, Corps of Engineers, having reported, is assigned to duty at his present station, Zamboanga, Mindanao, P.I.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., Q.M., will repair to Washington, D.C., to the Quartermaster General of the Army for consultation on business pertaining to the contemplated purchase of leaseholds for lands of the military reservation upon which a new post is to be constructed at Honolulu, Hawaiian Territory, and to the plans for the construction of that post, and upon the completion of this duty will proceed to San Francisco, for assignment to duty as quartermaster at Honolulu, Hawaiian Territory. Captain Humphrey will proceed on transport from San Francisco to Honolulu and will relieve Capt. George McK. Williamson, of his duties at the latter place, and will also assume charge of all construction work in and in the vicinity of Honolulu. Captain Williamson upon being relieved will proceed to San Francisco, for instructions. (April 14, W.D.)

Capt. William E. Horton, Q.M., in addition to his duties as assistant to the chief Q.M., Department of the East, will assume charge of the quartermaster's construction work on Governors Island, New York. (April 15, W.D.)

Capt. Noble H. Creager, Q.M., having reported will proceed to Malah Island, Laguna de Bay, for duty, relieving Capt. George A. Nugent, Q.M. (March 1, D. Luzon.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect April 17, 1904, is granted Capt. William E. Horton, Q.M. (April 15, D.E.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Wilton O. Allen (Fort Howard, Md.), will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (April 15, D.E.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John S. Scally, now at Fort Logan, upon expiration of furlough granted him from the Philippines Division, will report to the C.O., Fort Logan, for duty at that post. (April 19, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergt. Anton Weber is relieved from further duty at Fort Baker, Cal., and will report for temporary duty to the C.O., Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco. (April 6, D. Cal.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about May 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, commissary. (April 19, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, to take effect about April 15, 1904, is granted Contract Surg. J. Samuel White, Fort Snelling, Minn. (April 5, D.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Contract Surg. F. D. Pease, to take effect upon his arrival at Missoula, Mont. (April 15, W.D.)

Leave for one month on account of sickness is granted 1st Lieut. Henry H. Rutherford, asst. surg. (April 15, W.D.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. F. M. Wells, is extended two months. (April 15, W.D.)

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, deputy surgeon general, president of the examining board at the U.S. Army General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, for examination for promotion: 1st Lieuts. Samuel M. Waterhouse and Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., asst. surgs. (April 18, W.D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Patrick H. McAndrew, asst. surg., is extended fifteen days. (April 15, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Clemens W. McMilla, will proceed at once to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will return to his proper station at Fort Myer. (April 19, W.D.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. Ira A. Allen, is extended one month. (April 20, W.D.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Edward R. Schreiner, asst. surg., to take effect when a medical officer is sent to Fort McHenry, Md., to relieve him. (April 20, W.D.)

Sergt. Louis C. Thuerling, H.C., Alcatraz Island, Cal., will be sent without delay to St. Louis for duty with battalion of Philippine Scouts. (April 20, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Herman Kuch, H.C., is assigned to duty in the office of the attending surgeon at San Francisco, Cal. (April 6, D. Cal.)

Sergt. 1st Class John G. J. Knust, H.C., General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., upon expiration of furlough will join the first detachment of the Hospital Corps to be sent to the Philippines Division. (April 15, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Herbert Thompson, H.C., now attached to company of instruction No. 2, H.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., is assigned to duty with that company. (April 19, W.D.)

Sergt. Walter Blumenthal, H.C., is relieved and will be sent to the Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (April 18, W.D.)

Sergt. George W. Wagner, H.C., will be sent from Fort Logan, Colo., to Fort Grant, Ariz., for duty. (April 6, D. Colo.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Frederick R. Day, paymaster, will proceed to Portland, Ore., for temporary duty at that place. (April 14, W.D.)

Major Beecher B. Ray, paymaster, is relieved from duty in New York city, N.Y., and will then proceed to Chicago, Ill., take station in that city, for duty. (April 18, W.D.)

Capt. George E. Pickett, paymaster, will report to Col. Charles H. Whipple, assistant paymaster general, president of the examining board appointed to meet at Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion. (April 19, W.D.)

Capt. James W. McAndrew, paymaster, from temporary duty in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, to take effect upon the completion of his duties as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet in Washington for the examination of such officers of the Pay Department to determine their fitness for promotion, and will then return to Scranton, Pa., and revert to status of leave of absence. (April 19, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The assignment of Capt. Charles B. Wheeler, O.D., as principal assistant in the office of the Chief of Ordnance, vice Capt. Edwin B. Babbitt, O.D., relieved, is announced. (April 15, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Jacob Schurz, Fort Mott, N.J., will proceed to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., for duty in connection with mounting heavy guns at the exposition. (April 18, W.D.)

Capt. John T. Thompson, O.D., is relieved from duty at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, and will proceed to

Rock Island Arsenal, for duty as assistant at that arsenal. (April 19, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. William B. Rose, General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, upon expiration of furlough authorized will be relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division and proceed to Fort Wingate, New Mexico, for duty. (April 20, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The following named officers of the Corps of Engineers will report in person to Col. Charles R. Suter, C.E., president of the examining board appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York city, to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. William L. Sibert, Capt. Henry C. Newcomer, Capt. Mason M. Patrick, 1st Lieuts. William D. Connor, Frederick W. Altstaetter, Harley B. Ferguson, William P. Wooten, Lytle Brown, Earl I. Brown. (April 20, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Corps of Engineers will report in person to Colonel Oswald H. Ernst, C.E., president of the examining board at St. Louis, Mo., for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. William E. Craighill, 1st Lieuts. John C. Dakes and Sherwood A. Cheney, 2d Lieuts. Clarence H. Knight, Nathaniel E. Rower, William A. Mitchell, Warren T. Hannum. (April 20, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Major George P. Scriven, Signal Corps, will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and assume charge of the exhibit of the Signal Corps of the Army at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. (April 14, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps are ordered: Capt. Charles S. Wallace, from duty as signal officer, Department of the Missouri, and will proceed as soon after May 1, 1904, as his services can be spared to Seattle, Wash., take station at that place and perform such duties pertaining to the installation of the Alaskan cable system, and make such journeys by sea on the cableship Burnside as may be necessary in connection with these duties; 1st Lieuts. William A. Covington and E. Alexis Jeunet are relieved from duty at the Signal Corps post, Fort Myer, Va., and will repair to Washington, for duty. (April 14, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

First Lieut. William R. Taylor, 3d Cav., is detailed as recorder of the examining board at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., vice 1st Lieut. Austin A. Parker, 24th Inf., relieved. (April 15, W.D.)

Capt. Arthur Thayer, commissary, 3d Cav., is detailed for special duty in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, for four months from May 1, 1904. (April 18, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Leave for one month is granted Col. Clarence A. Stedman, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca. (April 12, D. Colo.)

Leave for two months, after the conclusion of the regular target season is granted 2d Lieut. Peter J. Hennessey, 5th Cav., Fort Huachuca. (April 12, D. Colo.)

Lieut. Col. George H. Padlock, 5th Cav., is relieved from further duty at Fort Huachuca, and will proceed to Fort Apache, for station. (April 13, D. Colo.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Capt. Matthew C. Butler, Jr., 7th Cav., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., for duty in connection with the issue and care of stores and rations for the attendants at the exhibit, including the Philippine Constabulary, but not including the Philippine Scouts. (April 19, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Capt. Ervin L. Phillips, 13th Cav., will return to his proper station, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga. (March 1, D. Luzon.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Major Frank S. Harlow, A.C., is assigned to the Coast Artillery, and will remain on the duty to which he is now assigned until further orders. (April 15, W.D.)

The following named officers of the Artillery Corps are assigned to the Coast Artillery, and will remain unassigned to companies and available for staff or other duty until further orders: Capt. Arthur F. Cassels, 1st Lieut. Frederick B. Hennessey, 1st Lieut. Fred L. Perry, 1st Lieut. Henry R. Casey, 1st Lieut. Moses R. Ross. (April 15, W.D.)

Capt. Harry P. Wilbur, A.C., is assigned to the 121st Co., C.A. (April 15, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Wilford J. Hawkins, A.C., now attached to the 33d Co., C.A., is assigned to that company. (April 15, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Robert H. Patterson, A.C., from command of the Artillery District of San Diego, Cal., and will report in person to the commanding officer, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (April 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. K. C. Masteller, A.C., is transferred from the unassigned list to the 30th Co., C.A., and will join that company. (April 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. William H. Burt, A.C., is transferred from the 30th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list, and will remain available for staff or other duty until further orders. (April 15, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. R. H. C. Kelton, A.C. (April 18, D.E.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about April 26, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of seven days, is granted Capt. William M. Cruikshank, A.C. (April 18, D.E.)

Capt. Millard F. Harmon, A.C., will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., at such time as may be indicated for temporary duty as member of a board to be convened for the examination of officers who have completed the course in the post school, and will return to his station (Fort Hamilton, N.Y.), upon completion of the duty. (April 16, D.E.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about June 1, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. G. O. Hubbard, A.C. (April 20, D.E.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. James W. Hinkley, Jr., A.C., is extended ten days. (April 19, D.E.)

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about May 3, 1904, is granted Chaplain R. W. Springer, A.C. (April 19, D.E.)

Capt. W. M. Cruikshank and B. M. Koehler, A.C., will proceed to the Artillery District of New London to ascertain the exact conditions under which artillery practice by troops in the Artillery District of Eastern New York can be held this year. (April 19, D.E.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Winfield S. Overton, A.C., to take effect when he is relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco. (April 20, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Patrick F. Duggan, junior grade, A.C. (appointed April 18, 1904, from sergeant, 45th Co., C.A.), now at Fort Du Pont, Del., will proceed to Fort McKinley, Me., for duty. (April 20, W.D.)

First Lieut. Louis F. Buck, A.C., is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to Scranton, Pa., and relieve 2d Lieut. Lee Hagood, A.C., who will proceed to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (April 20, W.D.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect about July 1, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. John W. C. Abbott, A.C. (April 6, D. Col.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Capt. Robert McCleave, 2d Inf., from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to take effect May 1, 1904, and will then proceed to join his company at Fort Logan, Colo. (April 14, W.D.)

Capt. Preston Brown, adjutant, 2d Infantry, having

been detailed for service in the Pay Corps, is relieved as adjutant of the regiment. First Lieut. Archie J. Harris, battalion adjutant, is announced as acting adjutant of the regiment. (April 11, 3d Inf.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about May 20, 1904, is granted Major Nat P. Phister, 2d Inf., Fort Logan. (April 13, D. Colo.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Capt. Frederick R. Day, 3d Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Pay Department. (April 14, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about May 15, 1904, is granted Capt. Paul Giddings, 3d Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky. (April 5, D. Lakes.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. H. ADAMS.

Leave for two months, to take effect about May 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Oliver Edwards, 5th Inf. (April 19, D.E.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Booth, 7th Inf., now at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will proceed to San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite, and assume command, relieving Major Arthur C. Ducat, 7th Inf., who will proceed to Manila. (Feb. 19, D. Luzon.)

Second Lieut. Donald W. Strong, 7th Inf., will report to his regimental commander at Santa Mesa, Manila, for duty. (March 3, D. Luzon.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

The C.O., Fort McPherson, Ga., will send two companies of the 16th Infantry, not exceeding twenty files each, with the usual complement of officers and non-commissioned officers, by rail, to Andersonville, Ga., in time to participate in the ceremonies at the National Cemetery at that place on Memorial Day, May 30, next. (April 11, D.G.)

Major Chase W. Kennedy, 16th Inf., is assigned to station at Fort Slocum, N.Y., and will assume command of the battalion of his regiment there stationed. (April 12, At Div.)

Lieut. Col. Leven C. Allen, 16th Inf., now at Fort Slocum, N.Y., will proceed to Fort McPherson, Ga., for duty. (April 12, At Div.)

Leave for one month, to take effect April 25, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Jack Hayes, 16th Inf. (April 5, D.G.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles R. W. Morison, 16th Inf. (April 18, W.D.)

So much of par. 2, S.O. 35, April 11, 1904, W.D., as details Capt. Edgar Ridenour, 16th Inf., for special duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is revoked. (April 15, W.D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Leave for five days is granted Capt. Benjamin F. Hardaway, 17th Inf., recruiting officer. (April 18, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Second Lieut. J. K. Cowan, 18th Inf., now at Cebu, Cebu, will proceed to Manila, P.I., First Reserve Hospital, for observation and treatment. (March 2, D. Vis.)

Second Lieut. D. R. Gump, 18th Inf., now sick at Camp Downes, Ormoc, Leyte, P.I., will proceed to Manila, First Reserve Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Feb. 23, D. Visayas.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

The leave granted Capt. Harris L. Roberts, 19th Inf., is extended one month. (April 14, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 3d Lieutenant Francis M. Boon, 19th Inf. (April 8, D. Col.)

Co. M, 19th Inf., Capt. Frederick G. Lawton commanding, will proceed to American Lake, near Tacoma, Wash., for the purpose of construction a target range at that place. (April 8, D. Col.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Major George Palmer, 21st Inf., from further duty at Fort Keogh, Mont., and will proceed to and take station at Fort Lincoln, N.D. (April 7, D.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about May 1, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Ward Dabney, 21st Inf., Fort Keogh, Mont. (April 15, N. Div.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

Capt. William R. Dashiell and Hunter B. Nelson, 24th Inf., Fort Harrison, Mont., will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., on April 15, 1904, to complete the number of officers required for the examining board to examine officers as to their proficiency in the subjects completed by them during the present term of Officers' School. (April 7, D.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles E. Swartz, 24th Inf., is extended ten days. (April 7, D.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

Leave for one month is granted Major Edgar W. Howe, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (April 8, D. Lakes.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about May 1, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (April 15, N. Div.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—Lieut. COL. C. J. CRANE.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Frank Stephenson, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment, is extended ten days. (April 16, D.E.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is being appointed to meet at Washington, D.C., for the examination of officers of the Pay Department. Detail for the board: Col. Chas. H. Whipple, asst. paym. general; Major Henry P. Birmingham, surg.; Major James B. Houston, paym.; Major James D. Glenan, surg.; Capt. James W. McAndrew, paym. (April 19, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

First Lieut. Melzar C. Richards, retired, is relieved from duty at St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y., to take effect May 14, 1904. (April 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. Melzar C. Richards, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at St. John's School Manlius, N.Y., to take effect May 15, 1904. (April 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles C. Todd, retired, is at his own request relieved from duty at the Arkansas Military Academy, Little Rock, Ark., to take effect June 2, 1904. (April 15, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: First Lieut. Ira F. Fravel from the 19th Inf., to the 26th Inf., Co. F; 1st Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen from the 26th Inf. to the 19th Inf., Co. H. (April 14, W.D.)

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Major John S. Parke, Jr., from the 22d Inf. to the 14th Inf.; Major Charles W. Penrose from the 14th Inf. to the 22d Inf. Major Penrose will proceed to join the 22d Infantry in the Philippines Division. (April 15, W.D.)

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: First Lieut. La Vergne L. Gregg from the 23d Inf. to the 27th Inf., Co. I; 1st Lieut. Harry Graham from the 27th Inf. to the 23d Inf., Co. M. (April 14, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Robert J. West, 6th Inf., is transferred to the 26th Infantry, Co. M, and will join that company at Fort Ringgold, Texas. (April 20, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men will be placed upon the retired list: Color Sergt. John Connelly, 11th Inf.; Sergt. John Fagan, Troop B, 6th Cav. (April 15, W.D.)

The following enlisted men upon their own application will be placed upon the retired list: Post Commissary Sergt. Edwin F. Ambrose, Q.M. Sergt. Amos Elliston,

Troop F, 10th Cav.; Private First Class John Crist, Hospital Corps, U.S.A. (April 19, W.D.)

ELECTRICIAN SERGEANTS.

The following transfers of enlisted men are made: Electrician Sergt. Jacob F. Dennis, now at Fort Warren, Mass., to Fort Carroll, Md.; Electrician Sergt. Hardy S. Hammond, now at Fort Carroll, Md., to Fort Warren, Mass. (April 20, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. Robt. L. Stephenson, now at Fort McKinley, Me., will proceed to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., to report April 26, 1904, for duty in connection with the War Department exhibit at the exposition. (April 18, W.D.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The resignation of Cadet Theodore A. Roesch, fourth class, U.S.M.A., is accepted. (April 15, W.D.)

ANNUAL TARGET PRACTICE.

The engineer troops at Washington Barracks, D.C., and the Cavalry troops at Fort Myer, Va., will hold their annual target practice for the current season at Mt. Gretna, Pa., as follows: Two companies of engineers and two troops 15th Cavalry in May, 1904; two companies of engineers and two troops, 15th Cavalry in June, 1904. (April 16, D.E.)

SEA GIRT RIDE PRACTICE.

By the courtesy of the authorities of the State of New Jersey, the following troops will proceed as indicated, to Sea Girt, N.J., for their annual small arms practice on the rifle ranges thereat, taking with them the necessary ammunition and target material.

Two companies 8th Infantry from Fort Jay, N.Y., and two companies 16th Infantry from Fort Slocum, N.Y., to be designated by the commanding officers thereof, to proceed so as to be in camp from May 1 to May 5, 1904.

Two companies 8th Infantry from Fort Jay, N.Y., and two companies 16th Infantry from Fort Slocum, to be designated by the respective post commanders, to proceed so as to be in camp from May 25 to June 20, 1904.

Each battalion will complete its annual target practice, including qualification in estimating distance drill, which is not practicable at permanent stations, during the period specified, or sooner, if it can be done. Every officer and enlisted man of each company will accompany it, except the sick, the prisoners under general charges, and men still in service but in confinement serving sentences of general courts martial.

Major Chase W. Kennedy, 16th Inf., will command the camp during the entire period May 1 to June 20, and will make all necessary details of markers, scorers, etc., see that all requirements of Small Arms Firing Regulations are carried out, and that about equal progress is made by each company so that all may finish about the same time and as soon as practicable after reaching the range consistent with the thoroughness, and completion of all essential details to the utmost extent practicable.

Second Lieut. A. L. Bump, 8th Inf., is designated camp quartermaster and commissary.

VARIOUS ARMY ORDERS.

Under authority from the War Department, dated Aug. 20, 1903, authorizing certain modifications of par. 44, G.O. 100, A.G.O., series 1903, the gunners' examining boards will be convened hereafter in the respective artillery districts in the Department of the Gulf as soon after the first day of November as practicable. This is the season that is generally recommended in the artillery districts and is selected in order that the examinations for gunners may follow as soon as possible after the period in which the greatest amount of time is devoted to theoretical instruction.

The Chief of Staff directs that G.O. No. 25, Oct. 1, 1903, War Department, is interpreted to mean that when an officer fails to acquire a proper degree of proficiency in any subject he will be required to pursue the entire course during the next annual term of theoretical instruction. (Letter A.G.O. March 26, 1904.)

A soldier discharged under the provisions of G.O. 43, c.s., W.D., will be charged an amount equal to his travel allowance in addition to the purchase price; that it will be the province of the paymaster to ascertain the travel allowances, include them in soldier's pay account and collect the whole as a stoppage, and that so far as the soldier is concerned it is equivalent to no travel allowance. (Letter A.G.O. April 12, W.D.)

It is desired that the place of enlistment be entered on all honorable discharge certificates in future; that this requirement will be embodied in the new edition of the Army Regulations, and that if the same continues necessary, as it probably will, blank discharge certificates hereafter engraved will be modified accordingly, but the supply of blanks on hand renders immediate change inexpedient. (Letter A.G.O. April 6, 1904, W.D.)

Asst. Adjutant Gen. E. R. Hills, in an official communication dated April 9, 1904, says: "Referring to par. 46, G.O. No. 100, H.Q.A., A.G.O., July 9, 1903, publishing the schedules of examinations for gunners in the Coast Artillery, the Chief of Staff directs that commanding officers of Artillery districts within your command be advised that second-class gunners desiring to compete for classification as first-class gunners will, under the provisions of the G.O. above cited, be examined only in courses (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f), on page 16 of that order, and that candidates for classification as first-class gunners will be examined in the authorized system of fire direction, system of plotting, vessel tracking, etc., in use by their respective companies, instead of the subjects specified in the third paragraph, page 22 of G.O. No. 100, of 1903, beginning: 'Supposing thirty seconds interval' * * * down to * * * 'the case in question.'"

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BURNSIDE—Arrived at Shanghai April 7.
BURNFORD—Arrived at Manila April 12.
DIX—Sailed from San Francisco March 29 for Manila.
INGALLS—At Manila.
KILPATRICK—Sailed from Manila March 26 for New York.
LISCUM—At Manila permanently.
LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco April 1 for Manila.
SEWARD—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco April 15. To sail for Manila June 1.
SHERMAN—Sailed from Manila April 15 for San Francisco.
SUMNER—At New York.
THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco March 14. To sail for Manila April 20.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., April 18, 1904.
The euchre club met at Mrs. Baltzell's on Monday last, Miss Helen Johnston being the guest of the club on the last day of her visit at the post. Miss Johnston returned to Norwich, Conn., on Tuesday.

In order to bring out the musically inclined of the garrison Mrs. Fremont, wife of Major F. P. Fremont, invited several of the lovers of music to the Fremont home on Wednesday evening, with a view to having a regular weekly musicale in the future. Mrs. Carnahan's rendition of Chopin was greatly enjoyed by all, as was her

vocal selection. Captain Sturtevant gave several selections on the mandolin, while Lieut. and Mrs. Beck rendered some cornet and piano duets. The voice of the hostess, which is of rare quality and one which has had the best of cultivation, was at its best in the aria from "Romeo and Juliette," and in the vocal waltz, "Caro mena," two selections with which the guests were favored. It was an inspiration to every lover of music to listen to Mrs. Fremont's voice and the garrison is to be congratulated on having so talented a singer and one who takes an interest in bringing out all who are interested in music.

Mrs. Moses, a sister of Mrs. Wallis O. Clark, arrived here from Boston on Friday night for a two weeks' visit. She was accompanied by her son, a Harvard student, and her daughter, Miss Moses.

Dinners are quite the order of the day in the garrison. On Thursday night Capt. and Mrs. Earl C. Carnahan entertained Major and Mrs. Snyder, Mrs. Rafferty, Lieut. and Miss Williams and Lieutenant Endicott at dinner. The table decorations were white and green, producing a most dainty effect. Capt. and Mrs. Edwards' dinner, at which covers were laid for ten, on Saturday night, was a delightful affair. Invitations are out for another dinner at Major Snyder's on Monday, April 18. Lieut. and Mrs. Trott entertained Major and Mrs. Glenn and Capt. and Mrs. Williams on Wednesday night.

Friday night being ladies' night at the club, Doctor Woodbury took that occasion to entertain many of his friends in his room where a tempting Welch rabbit was served in delectable Bohemian style. The Doctor is certainly a most entertaining host. He sang several songs of his own composition and recited the unpublished but well known lines on the "Philippine Hombre," of which the Doctor is the author. His imitation of the peculiarities of the "little brown brother's" English is perfect and produced much laughter. The ladies present were Mesdames Fremont, Chatfield, Snyder, Wallis O. Clark, C. Clark, Rafferty, Carnahan, Edwards and Beck; Misses Williams, Elizabeth Parker and Holt.

The result of the recent examination of officers has been announced after a very careful marking of a long and exhaustive set of examination questions and answers. The three passing highest, averaging the per cents, on the different subjects, were Lieutenants Trott, Wood and Beck in the order named. For the average relative positions in the subjects the order was Lieutenants Trott, Beck and Wood. The examinations were long and searching and a limited time was given for answering, and Lieutenant Trott is certainly deserving of special mention for his high standing.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 18, 1904.

The entertainment given Tuesday night for the benefit of the Army Relief Society was a financial success and those taking part deserve much praise for their efforts. Mr. Calvert sang "Offtimes" with orchestral accompaniment, and his fine voice showed to advantage. The minuet recitation and dance by Miss Dorothy Rees was very cleverly done. The ever popular mandolin quartette pleased in their selections. Miss Mason gave a violin solo, Schubert's "Serenade," which she played with her usual beauty of tone. Mr. Winterburn, in his clever monolog, had the house convulsed with laughter. The studies with bow and arrow by Miss Dorothy Simpson were beautiful, here every move was grace itself. In the two-act farce entitled "A Rank Deception," Mrs. Willing's scenes evoked bursts of applause, especially the one with Mr. Plummer. Mrs. Stuart and Miss Mears also had excellent parts which they brought out admirably. Mr. Youngberg and Mr. Williams shared the honors of the company and did excellent work. The audience was large and appreciative, composed principally of the officers and ladies of the garrison.

Miss Lucile Dent, daughter of Lieut. Col. John C. Dent, 24th Inf., arrived from Chicago on Saturday to spend a few days at the post with her cousin, Mrs. Sharpe. Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen was the guest of honor at a musicale given last Thursday, April 14, in Topeka, Kansas, by Miss Nellis. Mrs. J. R. West returned from Texas last week after a month's visit with relatives. Mrs. Stickley of Downer's Grove, Ill., mother of Lieut. H. W. Stickley, is here on a visit.

Lieut. H. W. Parker received word last week of the death of his father which occurred in Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Parker was for many years an official at the Soldiers' Home.

About twenty-five prisoners under guard of an Engineer officer are preparing a lawn tennis court south of General Bell's residence.

Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Austin of Fort Riley were the guests last week of Mrs. Austin's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Atwood. Lieut. and Mrs. Dalton spent last week in Topeka with friends. Lieut. Warren Dean is spending a week in Chicago. R. B. Caples of Glasgow, Mo., in the guest of his son, Lieut. W. G. Caples, of the Engineer Corps, who visited Fort Leavenworth in 1850, more than half a century ago.

The student officers defeated the post officers in a seven inning's baseball game on Saturday afternoon, by a score of 14 to 6. The victory of the student officers was largely due to the skillful pitching of Lieut. H. A. Wigenstein. A number of spectators were in attendance.

A number of soldiers of Company E of the Engineers have started a little garden of their own. Beans will be the chief product.

Thirty-five officers of the 3d Missouri Regiment, in command of Colonel Lechtman, will come to the fort on Wednesday, April 20, to attend a lecture on "Military Law as Applied to National Guards When Called Into Service," to be delivered by Major Boughton. General Bell and the Service and Staff College will entertain the party with a dress parade, and they will be guests at a dinner after the lecture. Colonel Lechtman will be joined by Harry C. Clark, commanding the 1st Missouri National Guard, and Col. Henry Mitchell, commanding the 2d Missouri Regiment.

Commencing May 1 the Engineers and Artillery battalion will maneuver over the field and roads on the reservation. The Cavalry will be out on Tuesdays and the Infantry on Wednesdays and Thursdays. The battalions will work separately. The training in practical field work will be especially beneficial for the recruits.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., April 18, 1904.

The post has been what one might call furiously gay during the last ten days. Everyone seems to be giving things and the young people are in their element.

Mrs. L. H. Upton gave a charming tea on Saturday afternoon, April 9, in honor of Miss Winifred Van Santford Knight, the fiancée of Lieut. Ralph B. Lister. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. A. P. Buffington was "at home" from four to six in honor of Miss Knight, and also to give the friends of Mrs. Ernest L. Ruffner an opportunity to bid her good-bye as she sails April 30 to join Dr. Ruffner in Manila. The house was abloom with spring flowers. Mrs. Lewis Stone Sorley assisted the hostess. Mrs. Buffington wore a gown of black Just cloth. Mrs. Sorley was in black and white taffeta, and Miss Knight wore pale green.

A most elaborate affair was the luncheon given by Mrs. Richard Wallace Goode of Soldiers' Place at the Twentieth Century Club for Miss Knight. The table was in blue and white, bride's roses and forget-me-nots combined with white tulle, making a most artistic decoration. The favors were white satin heart-shaped boxes with Miss Knight's monogram surrounded by a wreath

of forget-me-nots. Mrs. Goode wore white silk mull, and Miss Knight was charmingly gowned in white crepe de Chine with picture hat of pale blue, and wearing a cluster of lilies of the valley tied with pale blue tulle. Miss Henrietta Mitchell was one of the guests. Miss Jane Merrow gave a matinee party on Saturday afternoon.

Lieut. Col. E. B. Robertson of Fort Niagara, Lieut. Col. W. H. C. Bowen and Major George Bell, Jr., were among the guests at the dinner of twenty-four covers given at the Buffalo Club by Brig. Gen. Lauren W. Pettibone in honor of Major Gen. Charles F. Roe in command of the National Guard of New York. Friday evening a banquet was given by the officers of the 7th Regiment at the Troquois hotel in honor of General Roe and staff, at which Colonel Robertson and Major Bell were guests.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. M. Fries entertained at luncheon Thursday, Mr. Leonard of Texas is the guest of his brother, Lieut. William R. Leonard. Miss Mitchell entertained friends at the theater Saturday afternoon.

"The Castle" was the scene of two delightful functions this last week. On Saturday morning Major and Mrs. Bell gave a reception to General Roe and staff. The guests included General Pettibone, the staff officers of the 6th and 74th Regiments, Colonel Bowen and the officers and ladies of the post. Among the people from town were the Rev. and Mrs. George Grenville Merrill, Capt. Harold L. Jackson, presided at the buffet and served "Congressional Tea."

On Sunday afternoon, from five to seven, Miss Fannie Gibson Bell was "at home" to about fifty young people. The spacious hall and adjoining rooms were adorned with palms and quantities of pink carnations. In the library two immense flags were artistically draped, and at one end, behind a gold embroidered screen banked on either side with palms, Ragone, the harpist, played during the receiving hours. Refreshments were served from a beautifully decorated table in the dining room. Miss Bell wore pink chiffon and was assisted by Miss Merrow. Miss Mitchell and Miss Knight. Miss Merrow wore a handsome gown of black spangled net with touches of pale blue panned velvet. Miss Mitchell was charming in blue silk, while Miss Knight in crepe de Chine made the fourth in the attractive quartette of girls. Mrs. Bell wore blue foulard with lace. The presence of the young officers in uniform added to the brilliancy of the scene, and many of the guests lingered long after the regular hours for receiving.

Col. Thomas W. Symons of Washington has been in town and paid a visit to Col. Theodore A. Bingham, who is gradually recovering from the effects of his accident. Colonel Bingham was the recipient last week of a box of flowers sent by President Roosevelt. M.B.S.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 20, 1904.

The past week has been devoted almost entirely to cards, euchre being the most popular game. Mrs. John Gifford started the ball a-rolling on Thursday when she gave a delightful party at her home. The prizes were won by Mrs. Curtis Rorebeck and Mrs. Charles Brown. Monday evening Mrs. C. C. Carter entertained the Ladies' Card Club.

Mrs. J. M. K. Davis, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Andrew Hero, has returned to her home in Vermont, where Major Davis is stationed. Mrs. A. D. Adkins has returned to Kansas City after a charming month spent with her daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Kerfoot.

Wednesday afternoon Capt. and Mrs. Clint C. Hearn gave a beautiful reception in honor of Col. and Mrs. Ramsay D. Potts. The home was decorated throughout in palms and La France roses. The post band, stationed outside the quarters, played delightfully all the afternoon, and the many officers in full dress uniform made a brilliant scene. Mrs. Hearn was beautifully attired in white lace and blue chiffon. Mrs. Potts looked exceedingly handsome in black lace. Mrs. Hearn was ably assisted by all the young ladies of the post. The affair was said by all to be the handsomest given at the post for many years.

Major and Mrs. Albert S. Cummins entertained at dinner for young people Thursday evening in honor of their guests, the Misses McMurray, of New York.

As the season advances bridge gains in popularity. Everyone seems bridge mad. It is played morning, noon and night. The experts are Mrs. Chamberlin, Mrs. Winne and Miss Sullivan, Dr. Bogges, Lieut. Francis N. Cooke and Lieut. Morris E. Locke.

There is great rejoicing in the family of Lieut. Clarence M. Condon over the birth of a fine, big bouncing boy.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. H. C. Davis gave a tea for young people to meet the Misses McMurray of New York. Capt. Percy P. Bishop and Capt. Alfred A. Starbird have returned from a pleasant visit to Connecticut. Miss Wilcox of Savannah is visiting her sister, Mrs. "Gules" Beckham. Miss Wilcox, like her sister, is an exceedingly handsome girl, and is the recipient of much attention. Miss Atterbury of Montclair, New Jersey, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Hearn. Capt. Richard H. McMaster and his bride are registered at the Chamberlin. The friends of Lieut. Houston Eldridge, U.S.N., will be glad to hear that he has been put on active duty and placed in charge of the Hydrographic Office here.

The auditorium of the Y.M.C.A. was well filled Sunday evening when a most interesting lecture on "The Life of Christ" was given. It was illustrated by stereoscopic views of the famous Tisnot paintings in their original colors and was greatly enjoyed by all.

There was an informal post hop in the administration building Friday evening. The receiving party were Mrs. Winne, Mrs. Hero and Mrs. Chamberlin. Mrs. Rowan and family have joined. Major Hamilton Rowan here and are rapidly getting settled in their quarters.

The Ladies' Reading Club met at Mrs. H. C. Davis' last Tuesday.

Work on the new hospital has been begun and is being pushed rapidly along. It will be of red brick and in it will be rooms for officers in case of sickness which are greatly needed as the present building contains only wards for the soldiers.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, April 15, 1904.

Capt. Warren S. Barlow, 26th Inf., who has been at Fort Bayard, N.M., for some time, spent several days in El Paso recently. Lieut. Harry S. Malone, 26th Inf., has been to Roswell, N.M., for several days on business and returned to the post the last of the week.

Mrs. McClure and daughter, Miss Ellen, wife and daughter of Capt. Nathaniel McClure, 5th Cav., are spending a few weeks in El Paso, and will remain there until Captain McClure reaches Fort Huachuca, for which post he is now on the road overland from Fort Logan, Colo.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Offley, who have been in El Paso the last winter for the health of the former, left last week for Richmond, Va., where Mr. Offley has accepted the position of organist in the Episcopal Church. Mr. Offley is a son of the late Colonel Offley, U.S.A., and a brother of Capt. Robert S. Offley, 30th Inf., and well known to many Army people.

The officers and enlisted men of Co. C, 26th Inf., are paying great attention to target practice and doing some very good shooting.

The Government reservation of Fort Hancock, Texas, fifty-four miles from El Paso, was sold this week to Charles Shedd, of Chicago, for the small sum of \$68.25. The trees and grass in front of the officers' quarters are putting on their spring dress, and as they are given plenty of water make the line look very cool and inviting.

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willingly participated in that memorable campaign are eligible to mem-
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fee. Send for application blanks to Major A. C. SHAFER, Secretary
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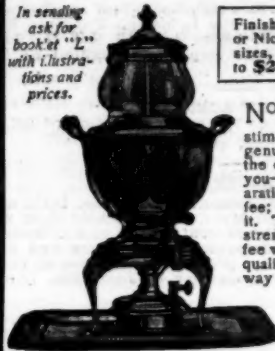
MAJ. GEN. W. R. SHAFER, U.S.A., President.

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and Treasurer, Denver, Colo.

Drills of Troops E, F, G and H, 15th Cav., and the
3d and 4th Batteries of Field Artillery, U.S.A., at Fort
Myer, Va., attract large numbers of spectators. A special
drill was given on April 16 to which Assistant Secretary
of War Oliver, escorted the British Ambassador, Sir Mor-
timer Durand and a party from the Embassy to the drill
hall. Lieutenant General Chaffee, chief of staff, and Brig.
General Charles F. Humphrey, quartermaster general,
were also present during the drill. The drill proved a
splendid exhibition and gave promise of a most at-
tractive and exciting performance at Madison Square
Garden, N.Y., from May 2 to 7. The troopers under
Captain Koester and Lieutenant Burnett greatly pleased
the spectators, and a platoon of the 3d Field Battery,
under Lieutenant Kilbourne, went through a variety of
intricate movements which brought forth round after
round of applause. It is understood that the 4th Field
Battery's platoon of horse Artillery will make its first
public appearance almost any day now. This is the de-
tachment which is to represent the Artillery arm of the
Service at Madison Square, and will go as a horse bat-
tery, the cannoners mounted on horses instead of on
the limber chests and axle seats. While drill regulations
for horse Artillery are contained in the Artillery Drill
Regulations there are no horse batteries organized in
the Army as yet, and consequently Captain Foote's drill
will be watched with considerable interest. The detach-
ment will probably consist of three guns, drawn by six
horses each. Lieutenant Edmund T. Weisel will assist
Captain Foote.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1903.)

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SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1904.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

As finally agreed upon by both branches of Congress,
the Army Appropriation bill, a synopsis of which appears
elsewhere in these columns, is, generally speaking, a
satisfactory measure. Among the important features of
the bill included in our synopsis is the text of the clause
providing that any officer of the Army below the grade
of brigadier general who served with credit during the
Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, who is now or may
hereafter be retired, may, in the discretion of the Presi-
dent, be retired with an advance of one grade. With
this clause we also publish the one concerning the as-
signment of retired officers to active duty. The pro-
visions of the completed bill relating to the consolidation
of the Adjutant General's Department and the Record
and Pension Office, the Corps of Engineers, the Porto
Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry and Medals of
Honor will become law in the same form in which they
were published in these columns, page 830, on April 9.

The names of the 430 officers who will benefit by the
provision for increased rank and retired pay were pub-
lished in our issue of March 12, page 734.

When the conference report came before the Senate
Mr. Teller wanted to reduce to thirty years the period
of service after which an officer might be retired with
advanced grade and higher retired pay, venturing the
suggestion that the forty-year period was meant to shut
out certain officers. It was pointed out that the adop-
tion of Senator Teller's proposition would defeat the
whole measure. Senator Quarles stated that the Senate
conferees thought that, rather than to have a further
disagreement between the two Houses, it would be bet-
ter, from time to time, if necessary, to pass special bills
for the five or six meritorious cases which were omitted.
He said: "As the Senate Committee on Military Affairs
is now organized there will be no question about a unani-
mous report on each one of these cases, and I do not
think there will be any trouble at all in passing the bills
through the Senate."

Another feature of the bill over which there was need-
less friction and confusion was that relating to the con-
struction of a military wagon road between Valdez and
Fort Egbert, Alaska. The proposed road is a military
necessity, and is so regarded by many able members of
Congress who have visited the territory. The Senate
proposed an appropriation of \$250,000 for the construc-
tion of the road, but the House opposed it. A prolonged
wrangle followed with the result that a conference agree-
ment was adopted appropriating \$25,000, not for the
road, but for a survey of the route.

If we are to garrison the Alaskan frontier, building
forts and filling them with troops, common sense teaches
that we should connect those posts with highways that
will facilitate and cheapen the transportation of troops,
supplies and mails. The defeat of the road project is
one of the most inexplicable as well as one of the most
unwarranted acts of the present Congress.

Some of the provisions of the Army Appropriation bill
relating to the advancement of Civil War veterans of
the Army one grade above that held by them at the
time of retirement will require construction by the Sec-
retary of War before a complete list of those who will
be benefited by it can be made out by the War Depart-
ment and the nominations submitted to Congress. The

matter has already been laid before the General Staff and it is hoped that the nominations can be made to the Senate before the adjournment of Congress this session. The provision as to the retirement "for age" is the first matter to be construed. The attention of the Secretary of War has been called to the fact that there are two classes of age retirements: (a) for those who have reached the age of sixty-four years the law makes it compulsory; and (b) those who reach the age of sixty-two years may, in the discretion of the President and upon their application or upon the President's volition, be placed on the retired list. As to the first class coming within the provisions of the veteran retirement act there can be no question. Of the latter class, however, the record shows the following officers retired by reason of having reached the age of sixty-two years, some on their own application, and others by the President's direction: Col. J. W. Barriger, Col. Charles E. Compton, Major J. A. Darling, Col. H. E. Noyes, Col. R. H. Pratt, Col. J. W. Scully, Col. E. F. Townsend and Lieut. Col. Henry Wagner.

Should it be held that retirement after reaching sixty-two years does not constitute retirement "for age" within the meaning of the provision referred to it will be seen from the record that some of those mentioned would be entitled to advancement under another provision, namely retirement after forty years' service. The question now arises, does this period include cadet service, or does it exclude cadet service? Two cases in point are as follows: Lieut. Col. Joseph Stewart was placed on the retired list Aug. 25, 1879, for thirty years' service, having served thirty-seven years, one month and twenty-four days as a commissioned officer, and just four years as a cadet. At the time he retired it required forty years continuous service as a commissioned officer to retire "for forty years' service."

Col. A. T. Smith, 13th Infantry, was placed on the retired list June 16, 1899, for forty years' service. Including cadet service he had forty-three years, eleven months and fifteen days; excluding cadet service, thirty-eight years, eleven months and fifteen days.

The third question submitted to the Secretary of War is: "Will the War Department construe the provision as including chaplains?" And the fourth question is: "Will service in the Navy prior to April 9, 1865, entitle officers to advancement?" These questions will probably be decided early next week and the nominations will be sent in to the Senate immediately afterwards.

THE STAFF DETAIL SYSTEM.

The memorandum in course of preparation by the chiefs of the Army staff corps and departments for submission to the Third Division of the General Staff with a view to the preparation of a bill to be presented at the next session of Congress for increasing the efficiency of the staff, will present strong arguments for the abolition of the staff detail system as it now exists. The Paymaster General and the Commissary General, who are the only two department chiefs who have thus far submitted their recommendations, urge a return, in their respective departments, to the old permanent staff assignments for all the grades except, possibly, the lowest. Paymaster General Dodge, it is understood, makes no recommendation for increasing the number of officers in the Pay Department, but he is in favor of the permanent appointment of paymasters in the grade of major and above, as success as a paymaster requires specialized knowledge which cannot well be obtained in four years.

General Weston, Commissary General of Subsistence, devotes the major part of his paper to an argument against the detail system for his department, calling attention to the fact that it takes not less than four years to train a young officer to a knowledge of foods and methods of purchase. At least two years of this time should be spent in the chemical laboratory learning qualitative analysis; one year should be spent in Chicago, learning all that it is necessary for a commissary officer to know about meats, and one year in the study of groceries. Until a commissary officer has had this experience he cannot, it is believed, make purchases without loss to the Government.

General Weston, it is understood, recommends that the commissioned personnel of his department shall consist of one brigadier general, four colonels, six lieutenant colonels, twelve majors and twenty-one captains. It is proposed to have the ten junior captains in the department detailed from the line of the Army for periods of four years selecting from them officers to fill original vacancies among the eleven senior captains, who will hold their appointments permanently. These ten captains are to be detailed from the grade of first lieutenant in the line of the Army. All the other officers in the department will hold permanent commissions. It is believed that by using the system of detail to this limited extent the efficiency of the Commissary Department will be greatly increased.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of the General Staff of the Army to recommend the restoration of the Inspector General's Department to its old status. It is not believed that the detail system works any better in that department than in the others, and the argument has been advanced that the detail for tours of four years' service of energetic and bright line officers to the Inspector General's Department is destructive of the efficiency of the staff corps as well as a cause of degeneration and harm to the line, removing from their work these such officers. The plan of having all the

officers of the Inspector General's Department, with the exception of a few in the grade of major, hold permanent appointments in the staff is under consideration. Five colonels—one for each geographical division—five lieutenant colonels, and possibly thirteen majors besides, of course, the brigadier general at the head of the department, would, it is believed, make an efficient commissioned personnel for the Inspector General's Department. A certain proportion of the majors should be detailed officers from whom selections could be made as the occasion arose to fill the vacancies in the permanent grades.

LIMITATIONS OF SUBMARINE BOATS.

One effect of the deplorable accident which resulted in the sinking of the British submarine boat A1 and the loss of her crew of eleven officers and men off Portsmouth March 18, has been to arouse increased interest in the general subject of submarine craft. It appears that the A1, which had been assigned to take part in the maneuvers of the Home Fleet, while submerged and waiting for a battleship which she sought to torpedo, was struck by a merchant vessel. The submarine boat sank in one hundred feet of water and was not raised until a month later when, on April 18, she was towed to her dock at Portsmouth. Captain Bacon, who had command of the submarine flotilla to which the A1 belonged, was the first person to enter the hull of the latter after she was docked. He testified that the positions of the bodies of the officers and crew indicated that every one was at his post when the collision occurred. Medical officers testified that all hands were drowned, the collision having caused a leak in the conning tower. The Earl of Selbourne, First Lord of the Admiralty, has made the following statement concerning the accident: "The officer in charge ought frequently to have scanned the horizon, but he had orders to look out for His Majesty's ship, Juno, and in his anxiety to observe her he forgot too long to scan the horizon. The officer suddenly saw looming in his field of vision the bows of a great ship. He rapidly turned his tube, saw the ship was right on top of him, and immediately made his submarine boat dive, and to show the tragedy of the event it appears that there were only three seconds between the crew and safety. Three seconds more would have taken the submarine boat under the ship."

The loss of the A1 suggests that one of the serious disadvantages of the submarine boat is the narrow range of vision to which its navigator is limited when his vessel is moving below the surface. To overcome this disadvantage there is needed a periscope greatly superior to those now in use and capable of giving a wider angle of vision ahead. "An improved type of periscope has been devised," says the Scientific American, "which contains five separate lenses, four of which look to the four quarters of the compass, and convey a reduced image, sufficient for observation all around the horizon, to the navigator in the submarine, while the fifth lens looks ahead and presents the image in its true size, without distortion. So far, so good—provided the weather be clear and the water calm, but the troubles of blindness begin to overtake all submarines when the winds freshen and the sea rises. Then, with the pitching of the boat, which, even when submerged, must be more or less affected by the waves, the periscope tube begins to rock with a reversed pendulum motion, and the field of vision caught by the lenses varies from sky to water and from water to sky, while the salt spray blown against the glass begins to further destroy the sight of the little submerged fighting ship. It will be a brave step in the right direction when someone discovers a means of automatically maintaining the line of sight of the periscope lens in the level position."

If a periscope capable of meeting the conditions above described can be devised it will evidently remove one of the gravest obstacles to the successful manipulation of submarine craft. Consequently we cannot agree with the opinion expressed in some quarters that the loss of the British submarine is bound to shake professional confidence in vessels of that type. The work of the British submarines in the maneuvers during which the A1 was lost proves that they must be reckoned as vital factors in the naval warfare of the future. This is shown by the fact that the umpires decided that the submarine flotilla under command of Captain Bacon torpedoed four battleships in a single night. Officers of the British Navy manifest no lack of confidence in the value of these vessels and it is announced that in addition to the six already in service and the eleven under construction ten more will be authorized during the coming fiscal year. All of these boats are of the Holland type, but an experimental type has been adopted which is believed to be superior to any now in use. This boat, it is said, will be larger, stronger and possessed of a higher speed and better maneuvering qualities than any other design of submarine craft. France has recently contracted for twenty new submarines of seventy tons each and Russia for fourteen, and it is freely predicted in Europe that if the war in the Far East lasts for a year either Russia or Japan or both will make use of submarine boats in their naval operations. "Beyond all reasonable doubt," says the United Service Gazette of London, "the torpedo and the submarine boat have come to stay. The further development of these two engines of naval warfare must necessarily be fraught with momentous consequences to the interests of this country, and it is satisfactory to find that our naval authorities are leaving no stone un-

turned to prove to the uttermost their value in naval operations."

In spite of the expressed belief that the Russian battleship was destroyed by a submarine boat, the evidence to support that belief is lacking. London despatches state that it is "authoritatively denied" that Japan has any submarine craft, but while that statement might fairly be subjected to a heavy discount in time of war, there is really nothing to controvert it. On the other hand it is alleged that the Japanese Government has carefully followed the development of the submarine, and that for more than a year it has been in possession of all the details required for the construction and operation of vessels of that type. The submarine is a vessel of very simple construction which could be readily built in Japan from detail drawings. It is said moreover that orders were given many months ago for the construction of two or three submarines in Japanese yards and that if the negotiations with Russia had not moved so rapidly in the last stages those vessels might have taken an active part in the operations at Port Arthur. All these reports must of course be taken for what they are worth, but they are enough to show that if the submarine has not already made its appearance in Japan's attacks upon the Russian vessels its appearance sooner or later as a fighting factor in her fleet is by no means improbable.

Reports from Russia concerning the submarine are no less interesting. A St. Petersburg despatch of April 18 says that the first of five submarines building at the Neva Iron Works was completed and shipped in sections on the day mentioned to the theater of war, presumably Port Arthur. This boat is described as elliptical in shape and fitted with an improved electrical apparatus for discharging torpedoes which enormously increases the offensive power of the torpedoes. In addition to this complete submarine and four now under construction it is reported that nine others have been authorized and will be ready for shipment to the Far East not later than the middle of July.

In the opinion of Congressmen interested in military legislation there is not the slightest hope for the passage this session of the bills for the reorganization of the Ordnance and Medical Departments of the Army. The bills have been considered by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and may, both of them, receive favorable reports before adjournment. In view of the fact, however, that it is known in Congress that the General Staff of the Army is at work on a bill meant to remedy any existing defects in the organization of the various staff departments and corps, it seems to be the opinion of the chairmen of the Congressional military committees that the entire matter should be postponed until the next session. There is at present some objection among the members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to the bills, but it is believed and hoped at the War Department that this objection will be removed before another session. Then again, in view of the fact that Congress will undoubtedly adjourn by the end of the present month, it is felt that with the rush of other work incidental to an early adjournment these matters can wait another year. The War Department does not agree with Congress as to the expediency of delay. An attempt will be made in the Senate to incorporate the two measures mentioned above in the Military Academy Appropriation bill, but its chances of success are slim.

At the Navy Department it has been announced that the South Atlantic squadron, Rear Admiral French El. Chadwick commanding, will not await the departure of the North Atlantic battleship squadron and the European squadron for Europe, but will start soon for San Juan, whence it will proceed direct to the Mediterranean and thence through the Suez canal to Madagascar and the south coast of Africa, visiting various ports along the African coast and returning to the South Atlantic station about August or September. Supplies for the South Atlantic squadron will be sent to San Juan; supplies for the European and North Atlantic battleship squadrons will be sent to Guantanamo.

Sedulous efforts are being made to obtain the passage at this session of Congress of the bill proposed by Secretary Moody and introduced by Representative Foss, to provide for the legalization of the General Board of the Navy. Careful inquiry on our part among the members of the Senate and House Committees on Naval Affairs, shows conclusively that the bill will not pass during the session. It has not yet been given any further consideration by the House Committee on Naval Affairs, and owing to the known opposition to the measure by Senators Hale and Perkins of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, will probably be allowed to drop without further action. In any event it will not become a law before the adjournment of Congress. The statement last week to the contrary effect was inserted through an inadvertence.

Capt. William Sheffield Cowles, commanding the battleship Missouri, has sent to the Navy Department a long report on the conduct of the officers and men during the recent accident on that vessel. His recommendations for gold medals and promotions have been referred to the Secretary and the President and will then go to the Board on Awards for final approval. The report will not be given out at the Department until it has been read and approved by President Roosevelt.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Senate and House have come to a final agreement on their differing amendments to the Fortification Appropriation bill, H.R. 12446, and the bill has been signed by the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. The Senate receded from its amendment to appropriate \$250,000 for the purchase of a submarine boat manufactured by the Lake Torpedo Boat Company. The House agreed to the Senate amendment making appropriation to proceed with the work of erecting the A. H. Emery elevating gun carriage, adding a proviso, however, that it shall be done provided that "in the judgment of the Secretary of War the 8 or 10-inch carriage hereby provided for can be completed within the sum of \$84,343.02, heretofore appropriated." The bill as finally agreed upon appropriates \$7,518,192, being \$645,100 less than as it passed the Senate and \$387,000 more than as it passed the House.

The following is the text of S. 2424, "To recognize and promote the efficiency of Army chaplains," as amended and agreed to by the Senate and House, and as it goes to the President for signature: "Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter the President may, from time to time, select from among the chaplains of the Army any chaplains having not less than ten years' service, in the grade of captain, who shall have been commended as worthy of special distinction for exceptional efficiency by the regimental or district commanders with whose commands they may be serving as chaplains, approved through regular military channels, and may, with the advice and consent of the Senate, promote such regimental or Artillery chaplains to be chaplains with the grade, pay and allowances of major; every such promotion being made with a view to active service until the statutory age for the compulsory relinquishment thereof, except in cases of physical disability incurred in the line of duty: Provided, That the total number in active service so promoted shall not at any time exceed fifteen, and that the remaining chaplains shall have the grade, pay and allowances of captain, mounted, after they shall have completed seven years of service: And provided further, That all persons who may hereafter be appointed as chaplains shall have the grade, pay and allowances of 1st lieutenant, mounted, until they shall have completed seven years of service. Sec. 2. That all officers provided for in this act shall have a uniform designation in official address as chaplains of their respective regiments or of the Artillery Corps. Sec. 3. That nothing in this act shall be construed as depriving any chaplain of his commission in the Army, or as interfering with existing law pertaining to regimental and corps assignments or transfers, and that nothing herein contained shall be held or construed to increase the number of chaplains, as now authorized by law, or to reduce the grade of any now serving. Sec. 4. That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed."

S. 2424, as given above, was passed by the House and the amendments agreed to by the Senate on April 18. The amendments made by the House to the bill as it passed the Senate provide that a chaplain must have served twenty years as a captain before he can be eligible to the other grades. It also provides that hereafter all appointments to the grade of chaplain shall, in the first place, carry the rank of 1st lieutenant instead of captain. After seven years' service he becomes a captain, and after ten years as a captain a limited number may be majors. In this form, Mr. Hull said, the bill "simply gives a little merited promotion to this corps of officers who heretofore have been shut out from proper consideration in this respect. The promotion provided for is not so great as that given to officers of the Navy, but is such as to afford an inducement for the best service by the best class of men whom you can get to enter this line of duty. The measure is recommended by the churches of all denominations in all parts of the United States, and is, in my opinion, only a proper concession to that demand from our best people."

The Senate has passed S. 5218, granting permission to Capt. C. DeW. Wilcox, U.S.A., to accept a decoration and diploma tendered to him by the Government of the French Republic. Captain Wilcox is the author of a French-English Military Dictionary, and in recognition of it the French Government has given him a civil decoration as a member of a scientific academy.

The Senate has passed H.R. 10891, to pay to P.A. Engr. Julius A. Kaiser, U.S.N., retired, \$3,758.45, being the amount disallowed by the accounting officers for difference between active-duty pay of a 2d assistant engineer and retired pay of a 1st assistant engineer from Oct. 13, 1868, to July 8, 1873, while on the active list of officers of the Navy.

The Senate has passed S. 1547, appropriating \$50,000 for a statue, in Washington, to the memory of Commodore John Barry. In 1775 Barry was placed in command of the Lexington, and on April 11, 1776, he brought into the port of Philadelphia the Edward. He is said, in Preble's Origin of the Flag, to be the first who "bore the continental flag to victory on the ocean." This was followed by several other victories. In February, 1778, Barry, with four rowboats, captured two ships and a schooner in the lower Delaware, of which exploit Frost's Naval Biography says: "For boldness of design and dexterity of execution it was not surpassed, if equaled, during the war." In 1778 he was attacked on the Raleigh by a superior force, but succeeded in running his vessel on shore. Later he was placed in command of the Alliance, "the best ship ever owned by the Continental Congress," and sent to convey Commissioner Laurens, Thomas Paine and Count de Noailles to Paris. On his return voyage he captured the Atlanta and the Trepassy, and was severely wounded. In November, 1781, he was intrusted with the conveyance of Lafayette to France. He had the honor to fight the last battle of the Revolution, in which he whipped the British frigate, the Sybil. His prizes for one voyage alone sold in the French ports for \$2,310,000, and helped to cause the British merchants to petition for peace. While the American fleet was compelled to be idle in the Delaware, Barry recruited a company and served in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. On the acknowledgment of independence Barry returned to the merchant service, where he remained until 1794, when our commerce being threatened by Algerine pirates and by the war between England and France, it became necessary that "a naval force should be provided for its protection." To command this force President Washington, on June 3, 1794, nominated six captains. Barry being named first in the list. He was given, by courtesy, the title of commodore, which was not legally established until 1862. When the naval forces were reduced under

Jefferson, Barry was one of the nine captains retained. He remained in the Service of the nation until his death, at Philadelphia, on Sept. 13, 1803.

Explaining the present status of the Military Academy Appropriation bill, in the Senate on April 20, Mr. Warren said that it is still under consideration by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, who are now waiting for some information from General Mills in regard to certain items about purchase of land, etc., for waterworks before they can complete it. They will report the bill, without doubt, before the other appropriation bills are disposed of.

Mr. Quarles has submitted to the Senate as a proposed amendment to H.R. 13860, the Military Academy bill, to insert in the bill the provisions for the purchase of four permanent camp grounds, etc.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has reported without amendment S. 1659, granting permission to Capt. William E. Horton, U.S.A., to accept a decoration tendered him by the President of the French Republic.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably S. 4778, to pay Pay Insp. E. B. Rogers, U.S.N., \$1,000, in full for all losses of personal property by fire of the Windsor House, Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 8, 1886.

The President pro tempore of the Senate has appointed Mr. Dryden and Mr. Gorman members of the Board of Visitors on the part of the Senate to the Naval Academy.

The House on April 15 passed with amendment S. 1399, to amend Section 1225 of Revised Statutes so as to provide for detail of retired officers of the Army and Navy to assist in military instruction in schools. As amended and passed the bill provides: "That Section 1225 of the Revised Statutes, concerning the detail of officers of the Army and Navy to educational institutions, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to permit the President to detail under the provisions of that act, and in addition to the detail of the officers of the Army and Navy now authorized to be detailed under the existing provisions of said act, such retired officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army and Navy of the United States as in his judgment may be required for that purpose to act as instructors in military drill and tactics in schools of the United States and Territories, where such instructions shall have been authorized by the educational authorities thereof, and where the services of such instructors shall have been applied for by said authorities."

"Sec. 2. That no detail shall be made under this act to any school unless it shall pay the cost of commutation of quarters of the retired officers or non-commissioned officers detailed thereto and the extra-duty pay to which they may be entitled by law to receive for the performance of special duty: Provided, That no detail shall be made under the provisions of this act unless the officers and non-commissioned officers to be detailed are willing to accept such position: Provided, further, That they shall receive no compensation from the Government other than their retired pay."

"Sec. 3. That the Secretary of War is authorized to issue, at his discretion, and under proper regulations to be prescribed by him, out of ordnance and ordnance stores belonging to the Government and which can be spared for that purpose, upon the approval of the Governors of the respective States and Territories, such number of the same as may be required for military instruction and practice by such school, and the Secretary shall require a bond in each case for double the value of the property for the care and safe-keeping thereof and for the return of the same when required."

"Sec. 3. That this act shall take effect immediately."

The Senate has concurred in the amendments to S. 1399 as passed by the House.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has devised a temporary arrangement for the government of the Panama canal zone which is at once conservative, simple and business-like. The measure in its entirety is as follows: "That, until the expiration of the Fifty-eighth Congress, unless provisions for the temporary government of the territory acquired by the United States from the Republic of Panama by the terms of the treaty ratified on the 26th day of February, 1904, be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil and judicial powers exercised by the existing government of the territory granted under the terms of said treaty to the United States shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct for the government of said territory and maintaining and protecting the inhabitants thereof in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion." The striking thing about this bill is that except in dates and names it is identical with the act for the government of the Louisiana Purchase which was prepared by President Jefferson and adopted by Congress in 1803. Jefferson believed that until the territory acquired by the Louisiana Purchase was organized and adapted to the American political system it should be governed by a simple, compact system of undivided authority. Under the act for that purpose which he proposed and Congress enacted, the President was for the time being the sole ruler of the territory, vested with full power to set up any form of government therein that he saw fit. His system worked satisfactorily and nothing but good came of it. What President Jefferson proposed for the Louisiana Purchase President Roosevelt now proposes for the Panama canal zone, and the historic precedent thus cited affords the amplest justification for the bill now before Congress.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported adversely with recommendation that they do not pass six bills to appoint to the Army and retire as 1st lieutenants officers who were honorably mustered out, with that rank, on the reduction of the Army Jan. 1, 1871, in company with over 100 other officers. They are House bills 4543, 4544, 4545, 4546, 4547 and 11800, for the relief of John A. Wanless, Harlow L. Street, John W. Lewis, John F. Lewis, Edward Byrne and William H. W. Krebs. The reports state that the rightfulness of this muster out has been settled in the Supreme Court, and distinction can not well be made by special legislation giving retired pay to one who has not spent his life in the Service.

The House Committee on Claims has reported favorably H.R. 4579, for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of those who were killed by the explosion of the gun-cotton factory at the U.S. torpedo station at Newport, R.I., July 3, 1893.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has reported without amendment S. 2354, to authorize the promotion of 1st Lieut. Thomas Mason, U. S.R.C.S.

The torpedoboot Shubrick has been placed in commission at the Norfolk Navy Yard and will be attached to the reserve torpedoboot flotilla.

COMBINED MANEUVERS.

It is unlikely that any organizations from New York will take part in the combined maneuvers this year. One reason is that September is a bad month for the majority of men of get away from business, and other reasons are the great expense to the State, and the fact that arrangements have already been made for field service at the State camp grounds near Peekskill for that portion of the Guard not on duty last year.

Should the Governor of New York order out the entire force of the National Guard of the State to take part with the Army in maneuvers next September, it would cost the State \$200,000 in addition to the amount the United States Government would be called upon to expend for the troops of the State. The State laws require that enlisted men ordered out by the Governor receive certain pay, the lowest amount per day being \$1.25 for privates. The Army pay would only be at the rate of 43 cents per day. If 3,000 men were ordered from among the troops who were not on duty at camp last year, it would cost the State \$40,000, and even this sum it is not thought could be expended. The taxpayers of the State support the Guard as a State force, and after all, as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has frequently pointed out, this is what the force is bound to be. At Peekskill the men learn how to cook, erect tents, and otherwise care for themselves in the field, besides performing various drills and guard duty, the latter being the principal duty the Guard is called upon to perform as a State force. Those who know the possibilities of the Guard are not very much in favor of having it take part in the combined maneuvers. They admit it would be a good thing for the officers, but of little benefit to the men, who, without previous long training would be unfit to go hiking over a vast maneuver ground, day and night, like Regular troops trained to it all the year round. It is admitted that if employers would give their men a vacation of a month for practice marching, and then another 15 days to take part in the maneuvers, it would be a splendid thing, but such conditions are impossible and it is not simply a case of "what you would like," but of "what you can get" from the citizen soldiers. If a Regular regiment could be sent to the State camp, as an object lesson, it would prove of great value, and in fact many officers are inclined to the opinion that such a plan would be more beneficial to the guardsmen than having the State troops take part in combined maneuvers, under conditions they are physically unfit to meet, owing to the sedentary life of the majority.

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

The following report made to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on the bill creating a distinguished service list in the Army, which was written and signed by Assistant Secretary of War Oliver during the temporary absence from Washington of Secretary Taft, is self-explanatory and exceedingly interesting:

War Department, April 11, 1904.

Sir: In response to the call of your committee, I have the honor to report, in returning herewith Senate bill No. 5430, "to amend Secs. 1 and 3 of an act approved Oct. 1, 1890, and Section 1 of an act approved July 27, 1892, relating, respectively, to promotions and examinations for promotion of officers in the United States Army, and for other purposes" as follows:

A careful consideration of the provisions of this bill convinces me that it would secure most valuable results in the settlement of the much vexed question of promotion in the Army. By its enactment it would secure promotion by seniority to the rank of colonel practically based on merit, as the examination therein proposed for every officer below that grade would be such as to eliminate inferior material and give a list of colonels who would be the survival of the fittest. Under the present law no examinations are required above the rank of captain. It would also secure to colonels so promoted the certainty of being made brigadiers by selection, provided they have a record that would entitle them to such honor. This would provide the Army with the legal number of general officers from those who had earned their rank of general officers from those who had earned their rank by faithful and efficient service in all grades, and would practically limit promotion by seniority to such men. While many of these general officers would have reached ages ranging possibly from 54 to 58, it should be borne in mind that a certain number of officers of high rank are required of ripe judgment, conservative in their ideas and with thorough experience with troops, even if their term of service is drawing to a close.

It is suggested that on page two in line four of the bill there be inserted after the word "from" the words "officers holding regular commissions in," so that this provision will read, commencing on line two, "promotions to the grade of brigadier general shall be made by selection from officers holding regular commissions in the next lower grade in the Army at large." This amendment, or one of similar tenor, is believed to be necessary to prevent officers holding distinguished service commissions with the grade of colonel from being included among the colonels entitled to such promotion, otherwise the purpose of this proposed law would be negated.

I also find upon a careful comparison of the bill with the act of Oct. 1, 1890, which it purports to amend, that the first clause of Section 3 of that enactment should be embodied therein in order to retain the existing examination of officers below the grade of major. A draft of the clause, the insertion of which is suggested, is attached to the enclosed bill.

The provision of the bill authorizing the establishment of a distinguished service list is an amplification of a plan specially urged by the Secretary of War, the Hon. Elihu Root, in his letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives under date of Jan. 30, 1904, from which I quote as follows:

"... The proposed legislation has my earnest approval as Secretary of War, and I very much hope it will receive the favorable consideration of Congress."

"The very moderate provisions for the reward of distinguished service contained in the proposed bill will remedy a very great defect in our system under which hitherto there has been no power to reward any service, however gallant and meritorious, rendered by a junior officer, except by making him a general. The present conditions frequently present to the President the alternative of withholding from officers the rewards to which they are entitled or giving them a greater reward than is appropriate to their service and rank. One very serious evil resulting from the inability of the President to properly reward distinguished service is the lack of incentive to such service which ought to be furnished by suitable rewards. The proposed measure will not cause

any substantial change or interference with the organization of the Army, and the additional expense involved will be but slight compared with the benefit which will be derived."

Accompanying this letter will be found a report of the First Division of the General Staff, this correspondence being published in House Document 487, 58th Congress, second session.

While the proposed legislation differs somewhat in degree from that already quoted the principle is the same, and while being a reward will also make it possible to place among the higher officers young and distinguished men having special and peculiar qualifications for command without doing injustice by jumping them over their seniors who are entitled to promotion by seniority, and the enactment of this provision for a distinguished service list is therefore heartily recommended. Promotion through the operation of such a law is carefully safeguarded by the combined demands of approval of a military board, the President and the Senate, and would result only in adding a few high-grade commissions without increased cost to the Government other than the difference between the pay of the regular commissions and the distinguished service commissions. Under existing conditions, recognition of brilliant service by junior officers can only be accomplished by promoting them over the heads of many senior officers having long and valuable records of service.

The practice of holding two positions in the Army is not a new one, as, for example, under existing law the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, War Department, holds a regular commission as captain of Infantry and is serving as colonel, drawing the pay of the latter grade, and the superintendent of the Military Academy, while serving as such, holds the position and draws pay as a colonel, although regularly commissioned as a captain of Cavalry.

This plan has received my most deliberate and careful consideration and the advantages in its favor and the benefits which would result from such a law are, in my mind, quite manifest. I am unable to point the committee to any objections against the measure and therefore earnestly urge it to the favorable consideration of Congress.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER, Acting Secretary of War.

SERVICES OF THE NAVY.

During the hearing on H.R. 9638, "to adjust rank and pay of certain retired officers," Hon. H. A. Herbert, formerly Secretary of the Navy, made this interesting statement:

"I do not think anybody knows better than I do; perhaps General Meyer appreciates in the same way the value of the services of the Navy of the United States during the Civil War. Basing my opinion on personal experience, I have often said that the Navy had never had justice done it in the history of this country and in the history of the Civil War, for the simple reason that Army officers and their friends have written the history of that great struggle.

"Just let me call your attention to a few facts. First, the Navy blockaded the Confederacy. General Meyer and I, who were on the side of the Confederacy and in the Confederate Army, know what that meant. By blockading the Confederacy they prevented us from recruiting our army from abroad; they prevented us from getting supplies—except such as we could now and then smuggle through the lines. The services of the Navy did not stop there. The first great step toward cutting the Confederacy in two was taken by Farragut when he captured New Orleans. The capture of the forts below and of New Orleans laid open to attack by gunboats the whole line of the Mississippi river.

"The first great success of the Army on the Mississippi river was the capture of Vicksburg, accomplished with the aid of the Navy. The very first success that General Grant obtained was at Fort Donelson, accomplished with the help of the Navy. After Fort Donelson came the capture of Nashville. It was the Navy that helped the Union Army into the heart of Tennessee. When, soon afterwards, the Union armies marched through Tennessee and reached Huntsville, Ala., it was because the Navy went up the Tennessee river along with the Army. It was the Navy that cut the Confederacy into separate fragments, not only along the line of the Tennessee, but up the Mississippi river, and up the Red river and the White river and the Yellow river, and wherever a gunboat could go, there was the Navy of the United States cutting the communications between the different parts of the Confederate Army and destroying our supplies, destroying our munitions of war.

"I think it is not going too far to say that up to the time Sherman started out from Chattanooga there never was a really successful campaign of any importance made by the Army of the United States when it had not been supported by the Navy of the United States, and General Grant's last great successful and conclusive campaign, by which he captured Richmond, was, as you all know, a failure from its initiation at the Wilderness down to the time he crossed the James river and put himself into communication with the gunboats, just as McClellan had been defeated and was driven back until he rested the rear of his army on the James river, supported by the gunboats.

"Gentlemen, it is a fact that the Navy of the United States rendered services during the Civil War in the preservation of this Union which are absolutely astounding to the average well-informed citizen of the United States. I have never seen these statements anywhere in history, but I have studied the situation from within as well as without the lines of the Confederacy, and I know these are the facts. If this Government means to reward according to services rendered those who were conspicuously and preeminently useful to this Union in the day of its peril, no other class can excel, and none, in my opinion, can equal, those old officers of the Navy, now fast passing away, who served in that war with creditable records."

PAY OF JUNIOR REAR ADMIRALS.

Following is the main point of the decision in the case of *Silas W. Terry v. United States*, rendered by the Court of Claims March 28:

"The claim is that under the amendment of June 7, 1900 (31 Stats., 607), a rear admiral of the nine lower numbers is entitled to receive the old Navy pay of rear admiral authorized by Section 1556, of the Revised Statutes, in preference to the rate of pay of a brigadier general in the Army, as fixed by Section 7, of the act of March 3, 1899, supra, known as the Navy Personnel act. The provision of the act of June 7, 1900 (2 Supp. II. S., 1451, paragraph 2), amended the act of 1899 in re-

gard to pay of officers of the Navy, as follows: 'Section 13 of the act approved March 3, 1899, entitled "An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States" is hereby so amended as to provide that nothing therein contained shall operate to reduce the pay which, but for the passage of said act, would have been received by any commissioned officer at the time of its passage or thereafter.'

"The defendants contend that the foregoing amendatory act was passed for the purpose of protecting those officers who were advanced in grade, but not advanced in rank, and by which advancement in grade they would not receive the same pay that they had previously been receiving," citing a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury against the claimant in support of the contention. (7 Comp. Dec., 162).

"We are of opinion that the measure of compensation is that fixed by the statute which antedates the act of 1899. Section 1556, of the Revised Statutes, fixed the pay of a rear admiral for duty on shore at \$5,000 a year. Section 7, of the personnel act, was enacted subject to the qualifications and restrictions of the first proviso of Section 13 of the same act. (Rodgers v. United States, 36 C. Cls. R., 208; 185 U.S., 83.) It seems most reasonable to say that Section 7 is likewise subject to other general provisions qualifying the rules as to pay of naval officers. Inasmuch as the qualification appears by a proviso to Section 13 and also by a subsequent act, effect should be given to the provisions of the subsequent act where the apparent purpose was to prevent the reduction of pay.

"The object of the Personnel act was to equalize Army and Navy pay, but not reduce it. In *Colburn v. United States* (38 C. Cls. R., 198) we held that the act of June 7, 1900, engrafted on the policy equalizing pay the qualification that the pay of a naval officer should not be reduced then or thereafter, and that he should receive the pay he would have received but for the passage of said act.

"But it is argued that the Navy Personnel act abolished the grade of commodore and practically constituted a new grade for pay purposes within the grade of rear admiral known as the nine lower numbers of that grade, and into this subgrade the commodores were advanced. Citing the Comptroller, it is said that 'had the Navy Personnel act not passed, the claimant would not now be a rear admiral, but a commodore.'

"But the Navy Personnel act did pass. Plaintiff was promoted to the grade of rear admiral of the nine lower numbers. The pay which plaintiff might have received as a commodore can not be the measure of his compensation, because he is not a commodore. The pay pertaining to that grade has been abolished, because the grade of commodore no longer exists. The old Navy pay is not applicable to some rank which plaintiff might have attained to, but is applicable to his present rank. If the equality attempted by the personnel act is disturbed by the act of 1900 the result was one of intention, because the qualification against reduction is manifested by phraseology that admits of no other conclusion.

"The question what rank an officer would occupy but for the passage of the Personnel act cannot be considered, and this is properly in line with the view we have adopted. (In re Mc Vay, 7 Comp. Dec., 29.)

"Judgment will be entered for plaintiff in the sum of \$661.73."

ACCIDENT ON MISSOURI EXPLAINED.

Speaking of the disasters on the U.S.S. *Missouri* in the New York Independent of this week, Park Benjamin says, with reference to the cause of the second disaster:

"The court of inquiry is at the present writing still engaged upon its deliberations, but sufficient information is at hand to make it most probable that the accident was due to burning material left in the gun after the firing of the third shot. In the old muzzle loading guns explosions from this cause were not uncommon. They were prevented by careful sponging out of the bore between shots. With guns which open at the breech it has been customary to wash out the powder chamber with a stream of water from a hose, but in the later types of guns, where the powder chambers are contracted at both ends so that water would be retained in them in considerable quantity, this is hardly practicable. Hence, although some navies, the Japanese in particular, still continue to wash out their guns, others content themselves with a fan-blast of air, and where fast record firing is going on there is a strong tendency to omit any cleansing at all.

"It has been generally recognized that the chief source of premature ignition of powder in the gun is in the material of which the cartridge bag is made. In our navy these bags are of ordinary unbleached muslin, mainly in a single thickness. As this is of loose and weak weave, and, besides, thin, a few bands of woolen tape about an inch wide are passed around it, in order to support the weight of the powder. The woolen is not certainly as combustible as the cotton is, and for that reason is objectionable, but it has been thought that the small amount present would be wholly consumed under the intense heat of the explosion. Some difficulty has been found in rapidly introducing these bags, owing to their looseness, into the gun. When shots from 12-inch guns are fired at intervals of about 35 seconds apart, it is hardly necessary to say that fractions of seconds count. Sailors are proverbially rich in expedients, and under the great stress of active competition they are abnormally heedless of danger. It is known that they have repeatedly banded cartridge bags with many turns of this woolen tape so as to make them stiffer and behave more like the metal cases of fixed ammunition, which is easier handled. It is also known that a short time before this disaster the *Missouri* received a thousand yards of woolen tape. As cartridge bags are supplied to ships, and not made on board of them, the inference that the extra tape may have been used in the manner stated is not unreasonable and would account for the burning residue."

Mr. Benjamin adds: "Nor are these disasters without their reassuring side. Their lessons will certainly be heeded. The collision will result in immediate review of all the means of steering and of the question of providing additional and independent steering gear. No more 'green ships' will be ordered immediately into squadron formation. The new vessel after joining the flag will be directed to drill alone until she becomes proficient in individual maneuvers, and even after that she will be required to drill with another ship until the two unitedly are tactically as controllable as any other two in the fleet.

"The explosion will cause an immediate investigation of the material used in making cartridge bags, and

probably a demand upon the inventors of the country to find some strong fabric which will be certainly totally consumed by the fire in the gun. All safeguards will undergo renewed scrutiny and additional provisions against carelessness or error will follow. No accidents of this sort in the United States Navy ever go unheeded. The public may hear little about it, but the introspection will be thorough and complete."

The theory is that some of the burning tape dropped into the screw-box. When the first two cartridge bags were put into the gun the tray carrying them protected them against the burning tape. When the tray was finally withdrawn after putting in the third bag this bag was exposed to the fire and the explosion occurred. We are informed that one hundred pounds of unconsumed powder was left in the gun after the explosion.

COURT OF CLAIMS DECISIONS.

We regret to note that in the test case of *Ordnance Sergt. Joseph Sudsburger, U.S.A.*, retired, in which the Court of Claims on the 14th of March entered a judgment in favor of the claimant for \$1,348.65, the Government has moved for a new trial, thus delaying the settlement of meritorious claims founded in law as well as in justice. This is the case which involves the right to 75 per cent. of the commutation allowance for quarters and fuel to retired non-commissioned officers of the General Staff as well as all other non-commissioned officers who are entitled while in service to a separate room of their own. The motion alleges that the court erred in law in deciding the case and that the decision is in conflict with prior ones. In an elaborate brief presented by the Messrs. King in opposition to this motion it is held that if the conclusions of law in the case are disputed an appeal should be taken direct to the U.S. Supreme Court, the question of fact not being raised. It is also shown that the right to one separate and individual room given to the higher non-commissioned officers constitutes an allowance which belongs to him as a part of his total compensation just as much as does the cash paid to him under the name of pay. He is entitled to the prescribed 75 per cent. of it as much as he is to the 75 per cent. of his allowance for clothing and subsistence. This sound argument is set forth at length in a brief which can be obtained on application to Messrs. George A. and William King, Washington, D.C.

In the case of *Lieut. William W. Bush, U.S.N.*, which was argued before that court by Messrs. George A. and William B. King April 14, the Comptroller of the Treasury held that an officer appointed from civil life, but entitled by reason of prior service in the Army or Navy to credit for prior actual service might have whichever of the two credits was the larger, either for the actual prior service or for the five years' on appointment from civil life, but could not claim both. The court holds that an officer of the Navy appointed from civil life is entitled to the credit of five years' constructive service, even though also entitled to that credit for actual prior service. The claimant was one of the surplus graduates of 1880, who was appointed an assistant engineer from civil life in 1889 and given credit for his four years at the Naval Academy. He claimed credit for an additional five years under Sec. 13 of the Personnel act, which allows this to officers appointed from civil life.

The settlement of the one and two months' extra pay claims for service in the Spanish War during the furlough period is progressing very rapidly now in the Court of Claims. About thirty judgments have already been entered in such cases under the new system. Under the present plan the testimony of the claimant is taken simply on interrogatories and when completed the case is referred to an auditor who makes a brief report of the case to the court containing a finding of facts. If satisfactory to both parties, a motion is then made for judgment and upon due consideration of the auditor's report and the evidence supporting it, judgment is entered. The auditor will continue to report on these cases until the adjournment of the court in June, but no more judgments can be referred to Congress after the present term. In the case of *Surg. Francis Magurs, 9th Mass. Vols.*, the court holds that his sick leave did not constitute a furlough as he was, if subject to daily orders in any manner, without relief from actual duty implied by the word furlough. The court has also held that where an officer was excused from duty entirely for one or two weeks, or a like period, he does not get the full month's extra pay, but receives it subject to a deduction for the time when he was off duty.

THE DEAD OF THE MISSOURI.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the commandant, officers, seamen and marines attached to the Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.:

WHEREAS, by the late accident on board the U.S.S. *Missouri*, it has pleased Almighty God to take from our Service thirty-two officers and men, who while in the performance of their duties met their deaths suddenly and without warning, and Whereas, we recognize that this visitation of Providence, so harrowing and deadly, is one liable to occur in our profession in peace as well as in war, and which it is our duty to face with courage and devotion;

Be It Resolved, Therefore, that the commandant, officers, seamen and marines attached to the Washington Navy Yard hereby extend to the relatives of the victims of this accident their warmest sympathy and heartfelt sorrow in their bereavement.

Be It Further Resolved, that a telegram of sympathy be sent to the captain, officers and ship's company of the *Missouri*.

The funeral of *Lieut. John P. V. Gridley, U.S.M.C.*, killed on the *Missouri* took place April 18, at Erie, and was conducted by Rev. F. S. Spalding, the Episcopalian service being used. During the hour of the funeral the city departments and courts suspended business and flags over the entire city were at half mast. The body was placed in a receiving vault, and will soon be interred in Lakeside cemetery beside that of Lieutenant Gridley's father.

The funeral of *Lieut. William C. Davidson, U.S.N.*, one of the victims of the *Missouri* disaster, took place at Baltimore, Md., April 16. Sailors from the *Mayflower* escorted the body and acted as pall bearers.

There was a general suspension of business at Danbury, Conn., April 16, during the funeral of *Ensign Ernest A. Welchert, U.S.N.*, who was one of the victims of the *Missouri* accident.

In our Annapolis letter will be found facts relative to the funerals of others killed on the *Missouri*.

Rear Admiral Endicott has approved the recommendation of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery that a camp for tuberculous patients in the Navy be established at Port Royal.

THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron.
Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE, (flagship of Admiral Barker), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill. Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers ordered to command. At Pensacola.
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. At Pensacola.
ILLINOIS, Capt. Royal B. Bradford. At New York yard for repairs.
IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. At Pensacola.
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At Pensacola.
MISSOURI, Capt. William S. Cowles. At Pensacola.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Pensacola.
STERLING (collier). At Pensacola.
CAESAR (collier). At Pensacola.
LEBANON (collier). Arrived at Santo Domingo City April 20.

Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigbee.

NEWARK (flagship of Admiral Sigbee), Capt. Richard Vainwright. At Colon.
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Mertz. At Pensacola.
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At San Domingo City.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Lucien Young. At Colon.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. Going up Mississippi River en route St. Louis.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At Pensacola.
DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At League Island.

Coast Squadron.

TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands). Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. At Pensacola.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Pensacola.
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At Pensacola.
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At Pensacola.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton. Arrived at New York yard April 14.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.
Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, Commander-in-Chief.
BROOKLYN (flagship of Admiral Chadwick), Capt. J. M. Hawley. At Pensacola.
CASTINE, Comdr. E. J. Dorn. At Pensacola, Fla.
MARITTA, Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Colon.
ATLANTA, Comdr. E. F. Quiltrough. At Pensacola.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.
Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell, Commander-in-Chief.
OLYMPIA (flagship), Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. At Pensacola.
BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. At Pensacola.
CLEVELAND, Comdr. Wm. H. H. Southerland. At Pensacola.
DESMOINES, Comdr. Alexander McCrackin. At Tompkinsville.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Mail address of ships of Pacific Squadron, except Boston, is in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
NEW YORK (flagship), Capt. John J. Hunker. Sailed April 19 from Panama for Acapulco.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. Sailed April 16 from Panama for Acapulco.
BOSTON, Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At Panama. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.
CONCORD, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. Sailed April 14 from Panama for Acapulco.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. Sailed April 16 from Panama for Acapulco.
PREBLE, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. Sailed April 16 from Panama for Acapulco.
PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. Sailed April 19 from Panama for Acapulco.
WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. Sailed April 19 from Panama for Acapulco.
NERO (collier). At Mare Island.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, Commander-in-Chief. Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Commander of Cruiser Squadron. Capt. Wm. M. Folger, ordered to command Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage two cents.

Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN, Capt. Richardson Clover. At Cavite. Flagship of Rear Admiral Cooper.
OREGON, Capt. William I. Burwell. At Cavite.
MONTEREY, Comdr. John B. Milton. At Canton.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

WILMINGTON, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd. At Shanghai.
HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Sailed April 11 for Nimrod Sound.
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. Arrived at Shanghai April 16.
CALLAO, Lieut. Marcus L. Miller. At Canton.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Henry A. Wiley. At Shanghai.

Cruiser Squadron.

NEW ORLEANS (flagship of Rear Admiral Stirling), Comdr. Giles B. Harber. Arrived at Shanghai April 17.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Shanghai.
RALEIGH, Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro. At Chemulpo.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Samuel W. Very. At Hong Kong.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At Ning-po.

Philippine Squadron.

RAINBOW, Comdr. John B. Collins (flagship of Rear Admiral Folger). Sailed April 20 from Hong Kong for Cavite.
PAMPANGA, Ensign Ivan E. Bass. At Cavite.
PARAGUAY, Lieut. K. M. Bennett. At Cavite.
PISCATAQUA, Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite.
SAMAR, Lieut. L. M. Overstreet. At Cavite.
WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Edmund Humphreys. At Cavite.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier). At Cavite.
ZAFIRO (supply ship). At Cavite.
NANSHAN (supply ship). At Cavite.
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). At Chemulpo.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Guam.

AJAX (collier). At Wosung.
BRUTUS (collier). At Cavite.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address of Squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City.
MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. Adolph Marix. Sailed April 16 from Galveston for Tompkinsville via Hampton Roads.
COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. At League Island.
YANKEE, Comdr. L. C. Heilner. At League Island.
HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Arrived Havana April 20.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. George W. Mentz. At San Juan.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. A. V. Wadhams. At Guantanamo.
TOPEKA, Lieut. Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. Arrived at the navy yard, Boston, April 16.
BUFFALO, Comdr. William H. Everett. Sailed April 21 from Cavite for Colombo.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &c.

ABARENDA (collier), Lieut. Comdr. John L. Purcell. At Newport News.
ACCOMAC (tug), At Pensacola.
ACTIVE (tug), At training station, San Francisco, Cal.
AILEEN, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
ALBANY, Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Cavite. Will proceed to Bremerton and go out of commission.
ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO, Annapolis, Md.
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Allen. Station ship at Guantanamo.
ANNAPOLEIS, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. In Nimrod Sound. Ordered home to be placed out of commission.
APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
ARETHUSA, merchant master and crew. At Pensacola.
CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullam. Practice ship, Naval Academy. Ordered in commission at Annapolis May 2.
CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Btsn. Paul Hennig. At Guantanamo.
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived at Colon April 15.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Annapolis.
DUN JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Geo. W. Denfield. Sailed April 14 from Guantanamo for Portsmouth, N.H., where she will be placed out of commission.
EAGLE, Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Bahia Honda.
FORTUNE (tug). At San Francisco. Address there.
GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. Sailed April 14 from Pensacola for New York.
GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty. Sailed April 20 from San Juan for Santo Domingo City.
HEKULES (tug). At League Island.
HIST, Gun. Thomas Smith. Arrived at Newport April 5.
HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis. Address there.
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk.
IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack. Arrived at Honolulu April 16.
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. B. C. Decker. Sailed April 19 from Port Said for Malta.
IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KENTUCKY (flagship of Admiral Evans), Capt. Robert M. Berry. Sailed April 11 from Port Said en route home, via Suez Canal. Mail address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.
MACHIAS, Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. At Pensacola. Ordered out of commission at the Pensacola navy yard.
MASSAHOIT (tug). Btsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Washington.
MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles Laird. At Erie.
MOHAWK (tug). At Norfolk.
MODOC (tug). At New York.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Lent to New York Naval Militia.
NARKEETA (tug). At New York.
NEZINSCOT (tug). Arrived at Portsmouth, N.H., April 1.
PAWNEE (tug). At Newport.
NINA (tug). Sailed April 19 from Pensacola for New York.
OSCEOLA (tug). Btsn. E. J. Norcott. At Key West.
PENTUCKET (tug). At Boston under repairs. Has been ordered to New York for duty as yard tug.
PEORIA (tug). At New York. Will return to Newport.
PETREL, Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. Arrived at San Francisco April 15.
SATURN (collier). At Mare Island.
PONTIAC (tug). At New York.
PORTSMOUTH, Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia.
POWATAN (tug). At New York.
PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. At Pensacola.
RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.

RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Act. Btsn. John Winn. At Norfolk.
SEBAGO (tug). At Pensacola.
STANDISH (tug). At Annapolis.
SAMOBRA (tug). At League Island.
SANDOVAL, At Annapolis.
SIOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. Jas. H. Bull. At Mare Island.
SUPPLY, Lieut. F. H. Schofield. Comdr. George L. Dyer ordered to command. Sailed April 11 from San Francisco for Guam.
SYLPH, Lieut. Charles F. Preston. At Washington. Address there.
TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Sailed April 20 from Mare Island for Tacoma, Wash.
TECUMSEH (tug). At Washington.
TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
TRITON (tug). Btsn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.
SANTEE, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SOUTHERY (prison ship). Lieut. Comdr. William Braunerreuther. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
UNCAS (tug). At San Juan. Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. U.S.N. Address San Juan, P.R.
UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. William A. Marshall. Sailed April 11 for Nimrod Sound. Ordered home to be placed out of commission.
VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Allen. Tender to Amphitrite. At Guantanamo.
WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.
WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WASP, Btsn. Belmar H. Shepley. At Pensacola. Address there.
WHEELING, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. At Tutuila, Samoa. Mail address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Will be relieved by Adams. Wheeling will then proceed to Bremerton to be placed out of commission.
YANKTON. At Norfolk.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr.

G. C. Hanus, retired. At dock, foot of East 24th street, New York city.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman. On cruise. Address mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R.I. (attached to training station.)
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Norfolk, Va.
HANCOCK, Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. E. D. Tausig. Mare Island, Cal.
LANCASTER, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At League Island, Pa.
NIPIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington. Ordered out of commission.
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.
PHILADELPHIA, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington. Ordered in commission as receiving ship at that place.
RICHMOND (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk, Va.
WABASH, Capt. George W. Pigman. Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

In active service under command of Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Address the vessels of the First Torpedo Flotilla (Decatur, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey and Dale), care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Flotilla is attached to the Asiatic fleet.
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. George W. Williams. At Cavite.
BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. At Cavite.
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. E. P. Jessop. At Cavite.
DALE, Lieut. Hutch I. Cone. At Cavite.
DECATUR, Lieut. Lloyd H. Chandler. At Cavite.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

In active service under command of Lieut. Marbury Johnston. Attached to Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At navy yard, League Island, Pa.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. En route St. Louis.
STEWART, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At Pensacola.
TRUXUN, At Pensacola, Fla.
WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived at Pensacola April 18.
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Arrived at Pensacola April 18.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

ADDER, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Norfolk.
DUPONT, At Annapolis.
GRAMPUS, At Mare Island.
HOLLAND (submarine), Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis, Md.
HULL, Lieut. Samuel S. Robinson. At Annapolis.
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Charles S. Bookwalter. At Norfolk.
MOCCASIN, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Norfolk.
PERRY, Lieut. O. H. Schofield. At San Francisco, Cal.
PIKE, At Mare Island.
PLUNGER, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.
PORPOISE, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.
PORTER, At Norfolk.
SHARK, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.
WINSLOW, Lieut. E. W. McIntyre. At Newport.

Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. F. H. Schofield in command.
At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, EAGLEY, BARRY, NEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY and CUSHING, BAILEY, TALBOT, PORTER, SHUBRICK.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Fox. At Mare Island. Has been ordered to relieve the Wheeling at Tutuila as station ship.
MOHICAN, Comdr. F. H. Holmes. Arrived at Mare Island April 19. Has been ordered to Olongapo as station ship.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crew.)

HANNIBAL. At Norfolk.
LEONIDAS. At Lamberts Point.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address Station D, San Francisco.
FISH HAWK, Btsn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 19, 1904.
Promotions in the Navy.
Pay Insp. William W. Galt, an additional number in his grade, to be a pay director from the 25th of December, 1903.
Lieut. William C. Herbert to be a lieutenant commander from the 1st of January, 1904, to fill a vacancy created in that grade by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1903.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Orin G. Murfin to be a lieutenant from the 11th of October, 1903, vice Lieut. Albert L. Key, promoted.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Clarence S. Kempf to be a lieutenant from the 1st of January, 1904, to fill a vacancy created in that grade by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1903.
Ensign Charles W. Forman to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from the 28th of January, 1904, having completed three years' service in his present grade.
Lieut. (Junior Grade) Edward Woods to be a lieutenant from the 1st of January, 1904.
Ensigns Allen Buchanan and Frederick J. Horne, jr., to be lieutenants (junior grade) from the 28th of January, 1904.
Lieut. Hilary P. Jones, jr., to be a lieutenant commander from the 18th of March, 1904.
Asst. Civil Engr. James V. Rockwell to be a civil engineer from the 6th of March, 1904.
Appointments in the Navy.
To be assistant surgeons from the 12th of April, 1904, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date: Harry P. Hull, of Colorado; George L. Wickes, of New York; William J. Zalesky, of Iowa.
Promotion in the Marine Corps.
First Lieut. Percy F. Archer, of the U.S.M.C., to be an assistant quartermaster in the Marine Corps, with the rank of captain, from the 31st of March, 1904, to fill a vacancy created by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1903.
NOMINATIONS.
Nominations received by the Senate April 22, 1904.
Promotions in the Navy.
Ensign Walter M. Hunt to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from the 28th of January, 1904, having completed three years' service in his present grade.
Lieut. Chester M. Knepper to be a lieutenant commander from the 1st of January, 1904, to fill a vacancy.

G.O. 151, FEB. 15, 1904, NAVY DEPARTMENT.
Publishes for the information of the naval service the following:

- (a) Convention between the United States of America and Certain Powers for the Adaptation to Maritime Warfare of the Principles of the Geneva Convention of Aug. 22, 1864.
 - (b) Convention between the United States of America and Certain Powers with respect to the Laws and Customs of War on Land.
 - (c) Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field.
- Since the foregoing conventions (a and b) were proclaimed by the President, the Governments of Salvador, Korea and Peru have given their adhesion to them, and the Government of Guatemala has given its adhesion to the first-named convention.

CHAS. H. DARLING, Acting Secretary.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 16.—Paym. W. B. Izard, detached Bureau Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., to navy yard, New York, N.Y., April 20, 1904, for duty as assistant storekeeper of that yard.

APRIL 17.—SUNDAY.

APRIL 18.—Capt. H. Knox, detached command Brooklyn; to naval hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment. Capt. J. M. Hawley, to command Brooklyn, April 21, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Mayo, upon arrival home, leave one month, thence to navy yard, Boston, Mass., for duty as assistant equipment officer.

Ensign H. C. Cooke, detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Cleveland.

Passed Asst. Paym. F. B. Colby, to Chesapeake, April 26, 1904.

Paym. Clk. F. K. Hunt, appointed April 16, 1904, for duty at navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Paym. Clk. W. H. Crap, appointed April 15, 1904, for duty on board the Yankee.

Second Lieuts. W. T. Hoadley, R. R. Hogan, H. F. Wigram, E. P. Larned, A. Stokes, A. M. Watson, E. B. Cole, E. P. Moses, J. Newton, J. W. L. Burchfield, J. H. White, J. H. Thompson and A. A. Barker, appointed 2d lieutenants in the Marine Corps from April 2, 1904.

APRIL 19.—Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Kellogg, detached Yankee; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. G. E. Geim, detached Topeka; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. P. Babin, detached Yankee; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. P. W. Hourigan, detached Kearsarge; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. M. Cook, detached Nevada; to home and wait orders.

Midshipman W. D. Puleston, detached Kearsarge; to Nevada.

Midshipman W. R. Van Auken, detached Massachusetts; to Yankee as watch and division officer.

Midshipman H. McL. Walker, detached Massachusetts; to Yankee as watch and division officer.

Midshipman L. R. Leahy, detached Illinois; to Topeka as watch and division officer.

Surg. C. H. T. Lowndes, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Chesapeake.

APRIL 20.—Capt. R. R. Ingersoll, additional duty connection with General Board, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdr. E. R. Freeman, retired, died at Holly Springs, Miss., April 20, 1904.

Lieut. W. B. Wells, detached Bancroft; to home and wait orders.

Midshipman P. H. Fretz, detached Brooklyn; to Bancroft.

Paym. E. F. Hall, detached duty as commissary officer Hancock and continue other duties.

Asst. Paym. W. R. Bowne, to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., as commissary officer, April 30, 1904.

Paym. Clk. W. C. Kruegel, appointed March 9, 1904, duty Wisconsin.

Paym. Clk. E. W. Meredith, appointed April 20, 1904, for duty as fleet clerk Caribbean Squadron on board Newark.

Cable from Rear Admiral Cooper, U.S.N., Asiatic Station, April 20, 1904.

Lieut. R. D. White, Raleigh; to Monadnock.

Ensign H. B. Soule, Wisconsin; to Monadnock.

Ensign M. Joyce, San Francisco; to Monterey.

Midshipman C. W. Early, Monterey; to Raleigh.

Ensigns J. M. Enoch and F. McCommon, Albany; to Cincinnati.

Midshipman J. O. Richardson, Yokohama Hospital; to New Orleans.

Midshipman T. L. Ozburn, Wisconsin; to Chauncey.

Midshipmen E. C. S. Parker and K. B. Crittenden, Albany; to Oregon.

Midshipman R. Wainwright, jr., Chauncey; to Buffalo.

Paym. H. E. Biscoe, Oregon; to Albany.

Paym. W. A. Merritt, Cincinnati; to Oregon.

Asst. Paym. S. E. Barber, Albany; to Cincinnati.

Paym. Clk. T. G. Hamsche, Oregon; to Albany.

Paym. Clk. F. Hunt, Cincinnati; to Oregon.

Paym. Clk. F. S. Justine, Albany; to Cincinnati.

Passed Asst. Surg. C. M. DeValin, Rainbow; to Albany.

Asst. Surg. J. P. Newman, Albany; to Cavite Station.

Act. Corp. H. T. O'Neill, Cavite Station; to Wisconsin.

Corp. L. S. Warford, Wisconsin; to Albany.

Capt. R. M. Cutts, Cavite Station; to Olongapo Station.

Capt. J. W. Broatch, to Cavite Station.

APRIL 21.—Lieut. Comdr. G. R. Salisbury, detached Montgomery; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Leonard, detached Hancock, navy yard, New York; to Bennington as executive officer, sailing from San Francisco May 5.

Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Buchanan, detached Bennington; to Ohio as executive officer.

Lieut. F. H. Schofield, additional duty to command torpedo-boat destroyers, torpedo boats and submarine torpedo boats in reserve, navy yard, Mare Island.

Lieut. G. R. Slocum, detached Bennington; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. MacArthur, detached command torpedo-boat destroyers, navy yard, Mare Island; to Bennington.

Lieut. E. P. Jessop, Olympia; to command Chauncey, via Solace.

Midshipman F. B. Freyer, detached Illinois; to Olympia.

Lieut. C. B. Hatch, jr., resignation accepted to take effect April 23.

Surg. W. F. Arnold, placed on the retired list Navy from April 19.

The following orders of the Revenue Cutter Service have been issued:

APRIL 14.—Capt. O. D. Myrick, is ordered to the Bear to relieve Capt. J. F. Wild.

Capt. J. F. Wild, relieved from the Bear, and is ordered to wait orders.

Chief Engr. J. H. Chalker, is ordered to Coe Brothers Manufacturing Company at Torrington, Conn., on official business.

APRIL 15.—1st Lieut. J. H. Quinan is ordered to report to the Superintendent of the Life Saving Service, for duty.

First Lieut. F. A. Lewis is granted twenty-two days' leave.

Third Lieut. E. S. Addison, is granted twenty-four days' leave.

APRIL 18.—Capt. C. F. Shoemaker and Capt. J. F. Collier are ordered to Fort Monroe on inspection duty.

Capt. H. E. Rogers is ordered to the McCullough.

First Lieut. J. G. Berry is detached from the Hamilton, and ordered to the Windom.

First Lieut. W. E. W. Hall, is detached from the Mackinac, and is ordered to the Hamilton.

First Lieut. J. L. Sill is detached from the Windom, and is ordered to report to Captain Stodder in New York for duty.

APRIL 19.—1st Lieut. C. T. Bryan is granted thirty days' leave.

First Lieut. W. E. W. Hall is granted ten days' leave.

APRIL 20.—Chief Engr. W. F. Blakemore is detached from duty as a member of the examining board for engineer officers in Washington, D.C., and is ordered to Brooklyn, N.Y., and wait orders.

VESELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth, New London, Conn.

ARCTATA—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. F. Wild, San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL—At New York, N.C. Capt. W. S. Howland.

CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.

CHASE (practice ship)—Capt. W. E. Reynolds. At South Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX—At Arundel Cove, Md. First Lieut. John C. Moore.

DALLAS—Capt. J. B. Butt, At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—At Arundel Cove, for repairs.

FESSENDEN—Baltimore, Md., for repairs.

FORWARD—At Key West, Fla.

GALVESTON—At Baltimore for repairs. Capt. W. H. Cushing.

GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal. First Lieut. J. C. Cantwell.

GRANT—At Port Townsend, Wash. Capt. D. F. Tozier.

GRESHAM—At New York, N.Y. Capt. T. D. Walker.

GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. T. W. Lay, retired.

HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks, At Port Tampa, Fla.

HARTLEY—At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON, Lieut. H. B. West, At New York, N.Y.

MCCULLOUGH—Capt. O. C. Hamlet, At Sausalito, Cal.

MACKINAC—At New York.

MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y. Capt. L. N. Stodder, retired.

MANNING, Capt. F. Tuttle, Sausalito, Cal.

MOHAWK—At Baltimore, Md. Fitting out for service.

MORRILL—At Milwaukee, Wis., in winter quarters. Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.

ONONDAGA—At Norfolk, Va., Capt. W. G. Ross.

PERRY—Capt. F. D. Dunwoody, At Astoria, Ore.

RUSH—Capt. C. C. Pengar, At Sitka, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—At Boston, Mass.

SLOOP SPERRY—At Patchogue, N.Y. First Lieut. D. F. de Otto.

THETIS—Capt. O. C. Hamlet, Honolulu, H.I.

TUSCARORA—At Milwaukee, Wis. Capt. D. A. Hall.

WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa. Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired.

WINDOM—At Baltimore, Md. Capt. S. E. Maguire.

WINNISIMMET—Capt. H. Emory, Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. E. C. Chaytor, At Shieldsboro, Miss.

WOODBURY—At Portland, Me. Capt. O. S. Wiley.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS, PACIFIC COAST.

From San Francisco.

Gaelic, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, April 26.

Hong Kong Maru, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong May 4.

China, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, May 12.

Doric, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong, May 20.

Nippon Maru, Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong May 28.

Siberia, Honolulu and Yokohama and Hong Kong June 7.

Coptic, Honolulu and Yokohama and Hong Kong June —

From Vancouver, B.C.

Empress of China, Cana. Pacific R.R. and S.S. Line Yokohama and Hong Kong, May 2.

Athenian, Yokohama and Hong Kong, June 6.

Miwera, Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W. May 27.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

In accordance with a request recently cabled the Navy Department by Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief of the Philippine Squadron, and by reason of a determination arrived at some time since by the Secretary of the Navy, the Mohican will be detailed for duty at Olongapo as a station ship.

The Navy Department is informed of the arrival at Hong Kong of the cruiser Rainbow, at which port she will be docked and put in condition for duty as the flagship of the Philippine squadron of the Asiatic fleet. Admiral Folger has just arrived on the station and will return to Manila as soon as his flagship has been docked and overhauled.

Surg. Gen. P. M. Rixey, U.S.N., recommends that a large hospital for the naval station at Charleston, S.C., should be provided at that point, with special reference to an open air branch for the care of tuberculosis patients.

Battleship No. 17, the Rhode Island, is to be launched at the works of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company, Quincy, Mass., on Saturday, April 30, at 10:30 o'clock. The vessel will be christened by Miss Maud Wetmore, daughter of Senator George Peabody Wetmore.

The scout boat Vidette, purchased in England, which has been laid up for some months at the navy yard, New York, has concluded a series of successful trials in the Hudson river, and made an average speed of about 14 knots.

It is expected that the new Portsmouth dry dock will be ready for use by July 1. Repairs of an extensive character are also being made to the old wooden dock built in 1854. This dock when repaired will be in good condition and can be used by vessels of not more than three thousand tons. The work of removing Henderson's Point continues, but until this obstruction is out of the way no battleships can be docked at Portsmouth. Reports of the work at Boston indicate the dock there will be completed by July or August. The winter has delayed the work there somewhat, but Rear Admiral Endicott's reports this week show rapid progress. At Charleston work is being pushed forward. Proposals have been advertised for intercepting drains, to cost between five and ten thousand dollars. Specifications are in preparation for the yards and docks workshops and will probably be

issued in about ten days. The bids will be opened a month later. This building is to cost \$80,000. Rear Admiral Endicott has approved the bill in Congress for the construction of a public road from Pensacola to the national cemetery at that place. The road from the town to the cemetery is in bad condition. The new power plant at the New York yard which will furnish the power for docks 2 and 3 will be ready for use May 1.

In recognition of his excellent service in command of the torpedo-boat destroyer flotilla and also in the interest of the Navy, Lieut. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler, whose term of sea service has expired, is to be sent to Japan to study the Japanese torpedo system and the Japanese system of submarine mines. It was intended to place a lieutenant commander in command of the flotilla to succeed Lieutenant Commander Chandler, but the only two lieutenant commanders with the requisite knowledge and experience for this work were Lieut. Comdr. Cameron McL. Winslow and Lieut. Comdr. N. R. Usher. The Department was unwilling to spare either of these officers from the Bureau of Navigation at this time, and so Lieut. George W. Williams, now commanding the Bainbridge, has been placed in command of the flotilla and is to be succeeded by Lieut. Dudley Knox, who has been second officer on the Bainbridge.

By direction of the Navy Department the U.S.S. Prairie has been transferred from the Caribbean squadron to the Atlantic training squadron, under command of Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, U.S.N. The Prairie will be detailed for the use of this fleet during the coming training season and will probably be returned to general service in the autumn.

Comdr. Newton E. Mason, U.S.N., lately in command of the Cincinnati, has been instructed to make a careful inspection of the navy yards and powder factories on the Pacific coast, under directions issued by the Bureau of Naval Ordnance, and to report to that bureau at its conclusion for special duty.

The U.S.S. Petrel, under command of Lieut. Commander Tappan, while at Panama, made a record in target practice of 1.34 hits per gun per minute on a target. The old style 6-inch or gravity return guns were used, the showing being probably the best in the Navy, considering the guns employed.

Advices from Pensacola, Fla., announce splendid results by the 12-inch gun crew of the U.S.S. Texas in target practice in the Gulf, which for fast and accurate firing, it is said, is the best on record in the world. The crew of the Texas made an average of about 80 per cent. hits, which is about 2 per cent. better than that of the Wisconsin, which vessel was previously credited as possessing the prize gun crews of the Navy. The record of the Texas is also better than that made by the Alabama, which was thought to be the world's record, and ahead of that of the Kearsarge. The Texas with her 12-inch guns made in one string of shots 11 hits in 10 minutes, more than a hit per minute. This was with the forward 12-inch gun, and with the after 12-inch place 10 hits were made out of 11 shots in 10 minutes. With her 6-inch pieces the Texas, it is also asserted, carried off the honors. Her general average is said to be higher than was ever before made by a naval vessel.

A trial trip of the Mexican gunboat Tampico, which was built at the Crescent Shipyard, Elizabethport, N.J., took place April 21 over the Sands Point course, Long Island. The trial was satisfactory in every way. Standardized at a maximum speed of 16 1-4 knots, the vessel maintained a speed of 15.99 knots under forced draft.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller of the Treasury was recently called upon to decide whether, under the act of April 12, 1902, Chief Engr. William F. Blakemore, of the Revenue Cutter Service, is entitled to the pay of a captain in the Army, mounted. The Comptroller says: "It is not contended that Chief Engineer Blakemore is actually mounted, or that a regulation has been promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury that a chief engineer in the Revenue Cutter Service is on duty requiring him to be mounted. The regulation of the Secretary of War as to mounted pay derives its entire force because it is read to place the persons therein entitled to mounted pay in the status of mounted officers. The law and not the regulations fix the pay of Army officers. In the absence of such regulation it does not seem that Chief Engineer Blakemore is in the status of a mounted officer, and consequently is not entitled to the pay of a captain, mounted."

In reply to a question officially submitted to him as to whether the extra pay allowed in the Navy for "good conduct medals" should be computed from the date of the issue by the Bureau of Navigation or from the date of re-enlistment of the person holding the medal, the Comptroller of the Treasury says that he is of the opinion that the date of the issue of the medal is the date on which the extra pay begins.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

San Francisco, Cal., April 16, 1904.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Transport Sheridan arrived at San Francisco, April 15, with 11th Cavalry, 389 men and following officers: Colonel Thomas, Captains Brooks, Hardeman, Elliott, Perry, Jones, Thompson, Clayton, Vidmer, White, Lieutenants McCormack, Cushman, Luhn, Ryan, Gaujot, Davis, Rockwell, Odell, Shelly, Thompson, Swift, Westmoreland, Smith, Cox, Pearson, Symington, Baird, Warren, Cocke, Grunert, Parker, Harris, Stevenson, Laurison, Veterarians McDonald and Gould, also following passengers: Brigadier General Moore, Major Greene, Signal Corps, Captains Clayton quartermaster, Bradley, 14th, Dalton, 26th Inf.; Lieutenants Mitchell, Engineer Corps, Hardenbergh, 4th, Hocker, 11th, Seaman, 15th, J. Jordan, 15th, Roberts, 22d Inf.; Contract Surgeon Anderson; 383 casuals, 41 sick, 55 general prisoners, 94 discharged soldiers and civilians. Following deaths during voyage: Private Albert M. Proctor, K, 7th Inf., April 1, dysentery; Private Edward Dougherty, D, 23d Inf., March 18, acute dilation of the heart; Enoch Haddock, jr., April 4, tuberculosis, status unknown.

MACARTHUR, Commanding.

San Antonio, Texas, April 20, 1904.

Agwar, Washington, D.C.:
Co. H, 26th Inf., one officer, fifty-one enlisted men, one contract surgeon, two Hospital Corps men, arrived at Fort McIntosh, Texas, nine a.m., April 20.

LEE, Commanding.

San Francisco, Cal., April 20, 1904.

Adjutant General, Washington, D.C.:
Headquarters, band and 2d Squadron, eighteen officers, 127 men 11th Cav., en route Fort Des Moines, 1st Squadron, five officers, seventy-eight men, en route Fort Riley, Troops L and M, five officers, ninety-nine men, en route Jefferson Barracks, I and K, four officers, ninety-one men, en route Fort Sheridan, left Presidio on morning of April 20 for stations.

MACARTHUR Commanding.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Following is a synopsis of the Army Appropriation bill as finally agreed upon by the two Houses of Congress and as it will become a law:

Contingencies "including the office of the Chief of Staff," \$4,000; Army War College, \$15,000; School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, \$20,000; U.S. Service Schools, \$25,000, "to be allotted in such proportions as may, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, be for the best interests of the military service." "For contingent expenses of the military information division, General Staff Corps, including the purchase of law books, professional books of reference, professional and technical periodicals and newspapers, and of the military attaches at the United States embassies and legations abroad, and of the branch office of the Military Information Division at Manila, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, \$10,000; Provided, That section 3618, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to subscriptions for foreign and professional newspapers to be paid for from this appropriation."

Signal service of Army, \$208,500; pay of officers of the line, \$6,000,000; longevity pay, \$1,071,528; pay of enlisted men \$9,000,000.

"Provided, That hereafter first-class gunners of Field Artillery shall receive \$2 per month and second-class gunners \$1 per month in addition to their pay."

Longevity pay, \$1,388,550.

Refunding to Major W. H. Arthur, M.D., \$75; Engineer battalion, \$20,766; longevity, \$27,376; Ordnance Department, \$171,140; longevity, \$19,726; Quartermaster's sergeants (400) \$81,600; longevity, \$14,400; Subsistence commissary sergeants (200), \$81,600; longevity, \$19,200; twenty-five master electricians and 100 electrician sergeants, \$2,300; longevity, \$4,080.

Signal Corps, 132 first-class sergeants, 144 sergeants, 156 corporals, 152 first-class privates, 163 privates, 24 cooks, 36 master signal electricians, \$347,968; longevity, \$117,100; "Provided, That the increased of enlisted men shall take effect immediately."

Hospital Corps, \$770,400; longevity, \$103,462; clerks (191), and messengers (68), at headquarters of division and departments and office of Chief of Staff, \$273,160.

Pay of staff officers \$1,897,300; longevity, \$560,040. Pay of retired officers, \$1,944,900; longevity, \$425,600.

That any officer of the Army below the grade of brigadier general who served with credit as an officer or as an enlisted man in the Regular or Volunteer forces during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, otherwise than as a cadet, and whose name is borne on the official register of the Army, and who has heretofore been, or may hereafter be, retired on account of wounds or disability incident to the Service, or on account of age, or after forty years' service, may, in the discretion of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the time of retirement: Provided, That this act shall not apply to any officer who received an advance of grade since the date of his retirement or who has been restored to the Army and placed on the retired list by virtue of the provisions of a special act of Congress. And the Secretary of War may assign retired officers of the Army, with their consent, to active duty in recruiting, for service in connection with the organized militia in the several States and Territories upon the request of the Governor thereof, as military attaches, upon courts-martial, courts of inquiry and boards, and to staff duties not involving service with troops; and such officers while so assigned shall receive the full pay and allowances of their respective grades.

For pay of the enlisted men of the Army on the retired list \$802,498: Provided, That hereafter in computing the length of service for retirement, credit shall be given soldiers for double the time of their actual service in China, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, the Island of Guam, Alaska, and Panama; but double credit shall not be given for service hereafter rendered in Porto Rico or the Territory of Hawaii.

That no part of the sums appropriated for the support of the Regular Army shall be used to pay any part of the expenses of the organized militia of any State, Territory, or District of Columbia, while engaged in joint encampment maneuvers, and field instruction of the Regular Army and militia as provided by section 15 of the act of Jan. 21, 1903, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes." That the following sums be, and are hereby, appropriated for paying the expenses of the organized militia of any State, Territory, or District of Columbia, participating in joint encampment, maneuvers, and field instruction of the Regular Army and militia as provided by sections 15 and 21 of the act of Jan. 21, 1903.

For pay of officers and enlisted men, \$300,000. For purchase of supplies for the Quartermaster's and Ordnance Departments, including regular supplies, incidental expenses, barracks and quarters, transportation of the militia and its supplies, clothing and equipage, leases of land and damages of property, \$600,000.

For purchase of subsistence of subsistence and supplies, \$100,000. The sums hereby appropriated for the expenses of the organized militia for such joint encampment, maneuvers, and field instruction shall be disbursed as, and for that purpose shall constitute, one fund; and the Secretary of War shall hereafter forward to Congress at its next session a detailed statement of the expenses of such encampments and maneuvers.

Miscellaneous, 100 hospital matrons, \$12,000; superintendent Nurse Corps, \$1,800; 100 nurses, \$50,000; 42 veterinarians, \$63,000; 30 dental surgeons, \$46,160; 90 paymaster's clerks, \$139,932; paymaster's messengers, \$15,000; traveling expenses paymaster's clerk and expert accountant, \$0,000; expenses G.C.M., courts of inquiry and military commissions, \$0,000; additional pay to officer in charge of public buildings, \$1,000; commutation of quarters, \$200,000; traveling allowance on discharge, \$1,500,000; nothing not drawn, \$800,000; interest on soldiers' deposits, \$125,000; translator and librarian, \$1,800; expert accountant, G.D., \$2,400; mileage, \$400,000; 150 contract surgeons, \$450,000; Provided, That hereafter contract surgeons and contract dental surgeons on duty in Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico may transfer or assign their pay accounts, when due and payable, in the methods now provided by regulations for commissioned officers of the Army: Provided, That when a contract surgeon is in charge of a hospital he shall have the same authority as a commissioned medical officer.

For additional twenty per centum increase of pay of enlisted men serving in the Philippine Islands, the Island of Guam, Alaska, China and Panama, \$53,412.51. For additional ten per centum increase on pay of commissioned officers serving in the Philippine Islands, the Island of Guam, Alaska, China and Panama, \$167,426.30; computer for Artillery board, \$2,500.

For Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry two battalions of four companies each.

(This proviso will be found in full on page 330, Journal of April 9.)

Pay of officers Porto Rico Regiment, \$45,800; enlisted men, \$95,148; Philippine Scouts, \$651,440; Subsistence Department, \$7,000,000.

Quartermaster's Department, \$5,000,000.

Equipment of officers' schools, at posts, \$25,000.

Incidental expenses, \$2,000,000.

Horses, \$400,000; barracks and quarters, \$4,750,000; military post exchange, \$500,000, no more than \$40,000 to be expended at any one post or station. Barracks and quarters Philippine Islands.

Continuing the work of providing for the proper shelter and protection of officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States lawfully on duty in the Philippine Islands, including the acquisition of title to buildings sites when necessary, and including also shelter for the animals and supplies, and all other buildings necessary

for post administration purposes, \$365,500. (The appropriation for barracks and quarters at Panama was stricken out.) Transportation, \$15,000,000.

For a survey and estimate of cost of a wagon road from Valdez to Fort Egbert on the Yukon River to be made under the direction of the Secretary of War, \$25,000 to be immediately available. Said survey and estimates herein provided shall be submitted to Congress at the earliest practicable day. For surveying and locating a military trail under the direction of the Secretary of War by the shortest and most practicable route between the Yukon River and Coldfoot on the Koyukuk River, \$2,500 to be immediately available, and a report and estimate upon such trail to be submitted to Congress at the earliest practicable date.

Camp and garrison equipage, \$4,000,000.

Construction and repair of hospitals, \$380,000, of which sum not to exceed, \$40,000, may be used to build a modern hospital at Fort Riley, Kas.; \$30,000 to build a modern hospital at Fort Totten, N.Y.; \$30,000 to enlarge the hospital at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; \$25,000 to enlarge the hospital at Fort Snelling, Minn.; \$25,000 to enlarge the hospital at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and \$30,000 for the erection of a modern hospital at Fort Clark, Texas.

Quarters for hospital stewards, \$15,000.

Shooting galleries and ranges, \$45,500.

Medical and Hospital Department, \$550,000: Provided, That hereafter the purchase of medicines and medical stores, or the engagement of services not personal for the Medical Department of the Army may be made by the Medical Department in open market in the manner common among business men when the aggregate of the amount required does not exceed \$200, but every such purchase or employment shall be promptly reported to the Secretary of War: Provided further, That hereafter civilian employees of the Army stationed at military posts, may, under regulations to be made by the Secretary of War, purchase necessary medical supplies when prescribed by a medical officer of the Army.

Army Medical Museum and library, \$5,000; Surgeon General's library, \$10,000.

Engineer Department, \$391,500. This includes \$300,000 for the Army War College: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used until it shall have been determined, by the Secretary of War, that the entire cost of finishing the buildings, providing the approaches, heating and lighting plant, shall not exceed the appropriation herein made.

Ordnance Department, \$1,150,206: Provided, That provision "for the purpose of furnishing a national trophy and medals, and so forth," contained in the act approved March 2, 1903, is amended to read as follows: "That for the purpose of furnishing a national trophy and medals and other prizes to be provided and contested for annually, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, said contest to be open to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard or organized militia of the several States, Territories, and of the District of Columbia, and for the cost of the trophy, prizes and medals herein provided for, the sum of \$2,500 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended for the purposes hereinbefore prescribed under the direction of the Secretary of War."

For the purpose of procuring field artillery material for the organized militia of the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia, without cost to the said States, Territories, or the District of Columbia, but to remain the property of the United States and to be accounted for in the manner now prescribed by law, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe, on the requisitions of the Governors of the several States and Territories or the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia, to issue said artillery material to the organized militia; and the sum of \$55,000 is hereby appropriated and made immediately available, for the procurement and issue of the articles constituting the same.

For overhauling, cleaning, repairing and preserving ordnance and ordnance stores in the hands of troops, and at the arsenals, posts and depots; for purchase and manufacture of ordnance stores to file requisitions of troops and for infantry, cavalry and artillery equipments, including horse equipment for cavalry and artillery, \$1,625,000.

Morning and evening gun, \$13,500; converting muzzle loaders to breech loaders for saluting purposes, \$40,000; targets for artillery practice and implements for mechanical maneuvers, \$41,500; manufacturing, etc., of arms at national armories, \$1,700,000.

Hereafter purchases of ordnance and ordnance stores and supplies and the procurement of services may be made by the Ordnance Department in open market, in the manner common among business men, when the aggregate of the amount required does not exceed \$500, but every such purchase exceeding \$100 shall be immediately reported to the Secretary of War. All funds received as the value of military stores transferred by the several staff departments of the Army to the Insular Department of the Philippines shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and remain available during the fiscal year 1906 for the procurement of like military stores to replace those so transferred. Hereafter all employees of the Ordnance Department whose rate of compensation is annual shall be paid monthly at the rate of one-twelfth of the annual rate, and of such monthly rate and of all other monthly rates of compensation one-thirtieth shall be the daily rate for computation of pay for fractional parts of a month; and for the purposes of this provision each and every month shall be held to consist of thirty days, whether the actual number of days be greater or less.

The following was stricken from the proviso numbered (73) in the Army and Navy Journal of April 9, page 326: "To facilitate such adjustment and to avoid a deficit in the Ordnance and Subsistence Departments for the current fiscal year there is hereby appropriated, out of funds in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated: For the Ordnance Department, purchase of arms, ammunition and equipment, \$50,000; for the Subsistence Department, purchase of supplies, \$144,689.49; which funds shall be available to replace like ordnance stores and subsistence supplies for not exceeding two years."

With this exception all of the provisos published in our report in the Army Appropriation bill, April 9, page 326, were adopted as there printed, viz: Provisos consolidating the Adjutant General's Office with the Record and Pension Office; increasing the Corps of Engineers; organizing the Porto Rico Regiment; directing as to the disbursement of money by the Pay Department; securing to officers their allowances affected by the legislative bill providing for medals of honor and proviso relating to the sale of ordnance stores.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 5602, Mr. Proctor.—To authorize the President to reward distinguished or especially meritorious service rendered by Army officers of certain grades. That in order to provide suitable reward for distinguished or especially meritorious service rendered by officers on the active list of the Army of certain grades hereinafter specified there are hereby added to the military establishment as now authorized by law the following offices in the Army, which offices shall together constitute and be known as the "Distinguished-service list," to wit, five colonelcies, six lieutenant colonelcies, eighteen majorities, ten captaincies, and five lieutenant majorities, any or all of which offices the President is hereby authorized, when in his judgment the services of the officers warrant, to fill by appointing thereto, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, officers on the active list of the Army of the several grades respectively next or next but one below those herein prescribed to constitute the distinguished-ser-

vice list: Provided, That no appointment to said distinguished-service list shall be made except on the specific recommendation of a board, as near permanent as may be, of five general officers on the active list of the Army, which board shall be appointed by the President and sworn in every case to make the recommendation, if at all, without partiality and exclusively on the merit of the officer's services as shown by official records: And provided further That shortly before making any specific recommendation for appointment to any particular office of the distinguished-service list the board shall have examined thoroughly the official records of all officers on the active list of the Army in the two grades next below that of the said particular office and shall then recommend for appointment thereto, if anybody, that one of said officers whose services as shown by official records were, in the opinion of the board, the most deserving of such reward.

Sec. 2. That a distinguished-service commission shall not supersede or otherwise affect the regular commission held by the officer, but shall carry with it all the rights, privileges, qualifications, and emoluments of the grade, except, first eligibility to command under said distinguished-service commission save through special assignment by the President; and second, the right to promotion: Provided, That any officer on the distinguished-service list not thus specially assigned shall rank according to his regular commission and shall wear the uniform and use and be designated by the title of his regular grade.

Sec. 3. That upon retirement from active service, or whenever through promotion or appointment the regular grade of an officer belonging to the distinguished-service list shall equal or exceed his grade in said list, his office therein shall thereby be vacated: Provided, That any distinguished-service commission shall entitle the officer while in the military service of the United States to append to his signature the corresponding distinguished-service grade.

Sec. 4. That the pay and allowances of officers of the distinguished-service list shall be the same as for officers of corresponding grades in the Cavalry arm of the Service: Provided, That whenever an officer passes from the distinguished-service list under the provisions of section three hereof he shall, while in the military service of the United States and not above the grade of colonel, continue to be entitled to receive each month, in addition to his regular pay, whatever monthly increment of pay resulted by reason of his corresponding distinguished-service commission.

Sec. 5. That for any distinct service of a distinguished or especially meritorious character the reward contemplated by this act shall usually be limited to a temporary increase of one grade, with accompanying benefits as prescribed in the act: Provided, That in exceptional cases, in which the distinguished or meritorious services were of an extraordinary character of their class, the said reward may, under the provisions of section one hereof, be a like temporary increase of two grades, with accompanying benefits as prescribed: Provided further, That any officer on the active list of the Army below the grade of colonel shall be eligible for additional advancement on, or to, the distinguished-service list under the provisions of section one hereof, but only for services rendered subsequent to his most recent appointment to said list: And provided further, That whenever an officer on the distinguished-service list is commissioned to a higher grade in said list, his office therein of the lower grade shall thereby be vacated.

Sec. 6. That all acts and parts of act inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

S. 5565, Mr. Depew.—To restore to his highest former rank and grade in the U.S. Army Hector A. Robichon, late a 1st lieutenant in the 13th U.S. Infantry; to receive no pay nor allowances for any time he has not actually served as an Army officer.

S. 5590, Mr. Martin.—To appoint Patrick Deery, boatswain, U.S. Navy, a lieutenant of the junior grade, U.S. Navy, not in the line of promotion.

S. 5594, Mr. Lodge.—To appoint 1st Lieut. Robert G. Carter, U.S.A., retired, as a colonel of Cavalry, to rank as such from and after Jan. 30, 1903, and that the number of colonels of Cavalry be increased by one, if necessary, for that purpose, and that the said officer be retired as such colonel, mounted, as of the same date of his appointment as aforesaid.

S. 5604, Mr. Teller.—To regulate retirement of veterans of the Civil War. That any officer of the Army below the grade of brigadier general who served in credit as an officer or as an enlisted man in the Regular or Volunteer forces during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, otherwise than as a cadet, and whose name is borne on the official register of the Army, and who has heretofore been, or may hereafter be, retired on account of wounds or disability incident to the Service, or on account of age or after thirty years' service, may, in the discretion of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be placed on the retired list of the Army, with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him or to which he was entitled by reason of seniority at the time of retirement: Provided, That this act shall not apply to any officer who received an advance of grade since the date of his retirement or who has been restored to the Army and placed on the retired list by virtue of the provisions of a special act of Congress.

H.R. 15163, Mr. Cockran.—That section one of the act entitled "An act to relieve certain appointed or enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps from the charge of desertion," approved Aug. 14, 1898, be amended by the insertion of the words "as an appointed or enlisted man in the Army or Navy," so as to read: "That the charge of desertion now standing on the rolls and records of the Navy or Marine Corps against any appointed or enlisted man of the Navy or Marine Corps who served in the late war, may in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be removed in all cases where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy from such rolls and records or from other satisfactory evidence that any such appointed or enlisted man served faithfully until the expiration of his term of enlistment, or until May 5, 1895, having previously served six months or more as an appointed or enlisted man in the Army or Navy; or was prevented from completing his term of service by reason of wounds received or disease contracted in the line of duty, but who, by reason of absence from his command at the time he became entitled to his discharge, failed to be mustered out and to receive a discharge from the Service."

H.R. 15229, Mr. Meyer.—That section three of an act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," approved Jan. 21, 1903, shall be so amended as to read: "Sec. 3. That the regularly enlisted, organized and uniformed active militia in the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia who have heretofore participated or shall hereafter participate in the apportionment of the annual appropriation provided by section 1651 of the Revised Statutes of the U.S., as amended, whether known and designated as National Guard, militia, or otherwise, shall constitute the organized militia. The organization, armament, and discipline of the organized militia in the several States and Territories and in the District of Columbia shall be the same as that which is now or may hereafter be prescribed for the Regular and Volunteer Armies of the U.S., within five years from the date of the approval of this act: Provided, That the President of the U.S., in time of peace, may by order fix the minimum number of enlisted men in each company, troop, battery, Signal Corps, Engineer Corps, and Hospital Corps: And provided further, That any corps of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry existing in any of the States at any time prior to the year 1840, which by the laws, customs, or usages of said States have been in continuous existence since said year shall

be allowed to retain their accustomed privilege, subject, nevertheless, to all other duties required by law in like manner as the other militia."

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 20, 1904.

With full military honors the remains of the late Passed Midshipman William E. T. Neumann and Thomas Ward, Jr., who lost their lives in the explosion on the battleship Missouri at Pensacola, Fla., on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 12, were buried this afternoon in the Naval Cemetery opposite the Naval Academy. Joint funeral services were held over the remains of the dead midshipmen at the home of Gen. Thomas Ward, U.S.A., father of young Ward, at his residence in Oswego, New York, yesterday. Rev. Lewis Morris, of Christ Episcopal church, conducted the services at Oswego. The remains of the young officers arrived here shortly after three o'clock. Numerous and handsome floral designs were sent by friends of the dead officers, a floral ship from the crew of the battleship Alabama being among the number. Gen. Thomas Ward and family and about twenty prominent business men of Oswego accompanied the remains here and attended the funeral. Among the notables present was Captain de Chair, of the Royal Navy, representing the British Admiralty, who came down from Washington this morning.

The bodies were met at the station by the brigade of midshipmen, under command of Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullam, a detachment of seamen from the ships at the Academy, headed by the Academy band. A short service was held at the graves, Rev. H. H. Clark, officiating. The honorary pall-bearers were selected from the midshipmen as follows: For Passed Midshipman Neumann, Kenneth Whiting, George C. Pegram, William E. Eberle, Ralph B. Strassburger, Arthur K. Atkins and Arthur B. Cook of the second class; for Passed Midshipman Ward, Bruce L. Canaga, Alvah B. Court, Theodore G. Ellyson, Winfield S. Liggett, and Duncan I. Selfridge of the second class, and Douglas L. Howard of the third class. The body bearers were eight seamen.

The principal topic of conversation at the Naval Academy last week was the accident aboard the Missouri. Considerable anxiety was shown among the family and friends of Comdr. William F. Halsey, whose son, passed Midshipman William F. Halsey, Jr., was aboard the Missouri. Superintendent Brown telegraphed the commanding officer of the Missouri Thursday morning extending the sympathy of the officers and men at this station to those aboard the Missouri.

At the Naval Academy gymnasium on Saturday night last, the final events in boxing, wrestling and fencing were held. The events Saturday night decided the Naval Academy championships for the year except in the lightweight boxing and cane exercises. Two of the contestants in these two events were sick, which necessitated their postponement.

The principal contest decided and the one which excited the greatest interest was the heavyweight boxing in which Midshipman Kenneth Whiting of Larchmont, N.Y., 3d Company, demonstrated himself to be the champion heavyweight boxer of the academy by winning the decision over Hugh Kerr Aiken of New Orleans, La., a member of the 3d Company. Aiken is a much larger man than Whiting and also had the advantage in reach over his opponent, but Whiting's skillful dodging of Aiken's rushes and his alertness won the match. The match was a five-round go, each round of three minutes' duration, with an intermission of one minute. Whiting is a football player, having played and on the team for two seasons, and Aiken, it will be remembered, was also a football man and was badly injured about the head in a game with the Bucknell eleven during the season of 1902. Midshipman R. P. R. Nelson, captain of the Academy fencing team, of the 8th Company, won the championship with fells, defeating H. G. Knox, of the 2d Company, two bouts to one. L. W. Townsend won the saber contest, defeating E. A. Ewing seven to four. The heavyweight wrestling match was won by George F. Clay of the 2d Company, over Charles F. Chambers, 6th Company; first bout, ten minutes, no fall; fall gained after three minutes fifty-five seconds of second bout. John W. Wilcox, Jr., 4th Company, won the lightweight wrestling championship, defeating Phillip H. Field; first bout, ten minutes, no fall; fall gained in nine minutes forty seconds of second bout. The judges of the contest were Surg. E. S. Hogert, Lieut. A. H. McCarthy, and Fencing Instructor George Helms, Jr.

About 150 candidates left Annapolis Monday for Washington, to take the examinations before the Civil Service Commission for entrance to the Naval Academy as midshipmen. The candidates have been studying at the preparatory schools of Professors R. L. Wernts and J. R. Wilmer in this city. The examinations begin to-day and will finish about the end of the week. The second and last examination will be held at the Naval Academy June 21.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. J. Knapp, U.S.N., of St. Louis, Mo., are visiting their son, Midshipman J. Knapp, of the fourth class. Major and Mrs. Glassford, who have just returned from Manila, spent Saturday and Sunday with their son, Midshipman W. A. Glassford. Mrs. Nagle and Miss Nagle of New York are visiting Mrs. Nagle's son, Midshipman Percy Nagle, of the second class. Miss Vivian Cameron of Washington is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. B. W. Wells at the Naval Academy. Mrs. Traut, wife of Lieut. F. A. Traut, U.S.N., is visiting relatives near Philadelphia. Mrs. Jeffers, wife of Ensign William N. Jeffers, U.S.N., is visiting her mother-in-law, Mrs. Anne Burton Jeffers, on Prince George street. The baseball squad of Harvard University, twenty-five in number, accompanied by "Jack" Mc Masters, their old trainer, arrived in Annapolis Tuesday morning. The team will make use of the Naval Academy grounds for the remainder of the week to do some practice work. During their stay here two games will be played with the midshipmen. The team will leave here Friday for West Point to play the Army boys.

The Naval Academy baseball team redeemed itself on April 11 over the poor showing against the Syracuse nine on the previous Saturday, by playing an exceedingly clever game against the strong nine of the University of Pennsylvania. The Quakers won by the score of 1 to 0, though they were outbatted by Annapolis and it was hard luck that prevented the locals from winning the contest. Hughes pitched a masterly game for the midshipmen.

In a loosely played game of baseball last Wednesday afternoon, April 13, the midshipmen defeated the team of Bucknell college by the score of 5 to 2. The visitors made nine errors while the midshipmen had one, but the fielding of the locals at critical times prevented their opponents from scoring more than twice. Annapolis also outbatted the Bucknell players. The academy team won a glorious victory from the nine of the University of Virginia here Saturday afternoon, April 16. The game was the most interesting and spectacular event of the season and was nip and tuck from the beginning to end. The final score was, Annapolis 4, Virginia 3. Captain Pegram of Annapolis was responsible for the victory, for it was his excellent batting that won the game. With men on second and third in the fifth inning, Pegram hit to center for two bases, scoring

the two men ahead of him. He duplicated this performance in the ninth inning. McWhorter also shared the honors by beating out at first a short infield hit in the ninth, which allowed Pegram to cross the plate on the throw to first, thus scoring the winning run.

The Navy defeated St. John's, their local rivals, Monday afternoon of this week, by a score of 6 to 4 as the game ended, but it is to be remembered that the game itself was an spiritedly contested as any lover of sport could wish, but the two scores are to be accounted for by a very unsportsmanlike procedure which occurred just before the game ended. The rules expressly provide that the game terminates when one side has scored more runs in eight innings than the other side has in nine. Although the Navy had scored the winning run it insisted on playing the full inning, though the spectators had nearly all left their seats. The explanation commonly given was that a bet had been pooled among the respective student bodies that the Navy would win by four points.

Midshipman Clifford P. Meyer, of New Orleans, La., of the third class, has been placed under suspension for a charge of gross neglect of duty to await the findings of a board. On Sunday night during the fire here, when Chaney's stables and several dwellings were burned about a dozen or more midshipmen, it is said, took it upon themselves to leave the Academy grounds without permission to visit the fire. Midshipman Meyer, at the time was an officer of the day, and did not report the middies.

On account of the delay in the funeral arrangements of Neumann and Ward, the baseball game between Harvard University and the midshipmen, scheduled for this afternoon, was postponed out of respect to the dead officers.

An inter-class track and field meet of the midshipmen will be held at the Naval Academy this coming Saturday afternoon. Over one hundred midshipmen will participate in the events. A most interesting feature of the program will be relay races between the eight companies of the brigade, and a class relay race.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 17, 1904.

The Artillery have ceased drilling in the riding hall for this season, the outdoor work demanding all their attention.

The baseball team was defeated in the first game of the season by the State Agricultural College nine at Manhattan, Kas., on Thursday afternoon by a score of 7-6. Both teams played anything but gilt-edged ball, which was to be expected so early in the season. The post team's errors proved the most costly. Seeger and Court were in the points for Fort Riley, the work of both being up to the standard. Active practice is going on four days out of the week, although the rather chilly weather of the past few days has hardly been of the kind to limber up in.

Several of the bachelor officers have moved into their new quarters on Arnold avenue in the past week. The work of beautifying the grounds about this new building is now nearing completion. It will be surrounded on all sides by a spacious lawn which will easily surpass any in the post.

The bankers of Central Kansas who were in convention in Junction City last week were entertained on Thursday morning by an exhibition drill by picked Cavalrymen and Artillerymen in the riding hall. They were met at the Electric depot by Colonel Steever and Captains Cameron and Cress who escorted them about the post. In the evening Colonel Steever was one of the guests at a banquet in town at the Bartell house, and responded to the toast "The Army." A vote of thanks was extended by the bankers to Colonel Steever for the many courtesies extended to them.

Sergt. Clarence W. Bressler, 7th Field Battery, returned last week from furlough. While away he was married to Miss Emma S. Jackson of Wamego, Kas. Sergeant Bressler has recently taken the examination for the Railway Mail Service.

Lieut. J. P. Barney, 4th Cav., who was operated on about two weeks ago by Doctor Keller at the post hospital, is on the high road to recovery. He has a telephone placed near his bed, where he looks after the duties of prison officer, which office he holds. It will probably be another week before he will be allowed to leave his bed.

Capt. and Mrs. Summerlin of Pittsburg, Pa., are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. C. H. McNeil, having arrived here from the East on Wednesday afternoon. On Thursday afternoon the Artillery band played a concert in their honor, and on Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. McNeil received in their honor.

Mrs. Clark of Chicago, mother of Lieut. F. W. Clark, Field Art., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Snow, Artillery post. Miss Ellen Darling, Erwin of Walla Walla, Wash., is visiting Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Winans.

Lieut. C. C. Carson, Field Art., arrived at the post on Friday with his bride from Toledo, Ohio, where they were married on April 6. The happy couple joined the post sooner than was expected. They have taken quarters in the Artillery garrison, which had already been furnished against their arrival. The bride was serenaded by the Artillery band.

On account of several cases of measles which have appeared in the 6th Field Battery and Troop L, 5th Cavalry, these organizations have been quarantined from the rest of the garrison until the epidemic has been fully brought under control.

Mr. Kirby of Junction City was dangerously wounded by the explosion of a shell on Sunday afternoon. Kirby, while driving across the reservation noticed a shell which had been fired by one of the batteries on target practice and which had failed to explode. He decided to take it home with him as a curio. Upon examining it upon his return home he dropped it to the ground point down. The projectile, which was armed, exploded and one of the fragments almost severed one of his legs from his body. It was exceedingly fortunate that others were not injured or killed, as the accident was in a thickly settled portion of the town.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 20, 1904.

The cadet baseball team defeated the Pennsylvania State nine in the game played on Saturday afternoon, in a close contest by a single run, the score being four to three. The afternoon was very windy, clear, but very cold for the season. Batteries—Herring, Lant and Carter; Kilmer and McMillen.

The Cadets defeated the Williams College nine in a game of baseball played on the home field on Wednesday, April 20, by a score of 6-3. On account of the severe cold and high wind, the game was not finished. On Saturday the cadets will play the Harvard nine, and a very fine game is expected.

A cadet hop was given last Saturday evening, and next Saturday a large number of visitors at the post will add to the usually good attendance at the hop which will be given in Cullum in the evening.

Among the events of last week were the meetings of the card and reading clubs on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons respectively, the latter at Mrs. Hanson's, the subject of the paper read, "Stephen Phillips."

On Friday evening the officers gave a hop in Cullum hall. On Friday afternoon a cotillion was given by the children's dancing class. The older people present enjoyed the children's pleasure and the afternoon was delightfully passed by all.

To-day, Tuesday, Dr. Canfield will give a lecture before the members of the first class of cadets at 2 p.m. Sub-

ject, "England's Contribution to Civilization." At 8 o'clock Dr. Canfield will lecture on "Napoleon III." before the officers of the post and their families. Both lectures will be given in Cullum hall.

On Friday afternoon of the present week, April 22, a tea will be given by Miss Warner for the benefit of the fund of the Army Relief Society at their rooms at the hotel cottage at 4 o'clock.

Dress parade under the new tactics has been attracting much interest during the past week.

Rev. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York city, conducted the services and preached in Memorial hall on Sunday morning, exchanging pulpits with Rev. Herbert Shipman.

Mr. W. Garrard Comly, a guest of his brother, Lieut. George Comly, and Mrs. Wirt Robinson, a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Jenkins, have been among visitors at the post during the past week.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., April 17, 1904.

Mrs. G. Blair of Kansas City is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ralph R. Stogsdall.

Saturday evening Miss Margaret Castle, Mrs. William Murphy, Lieuts. James M. Little and George B. Sharon occupied a box at Boyd's to see William Faversham in "Lord and Lady Algy."

Mrs. Gamble, daughter of Capt. Bradner D. Slaughter, was the guest last week of Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Carleton. Mrs. W. W. Wetherpoon is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ralph R. Stogsdall.

On Sunday evening Capt. and Mrs. Isaac Erwin entertained at a delightful coffee for Mrs. Wetherpoon.

A dinner at the Omaha Club and afterwards a box party at the Boyd to hear Walter Damrosch and his New York Symphony Orchestra in "Parsifal" was given by Capt. Frank A. Wilcox and Lieut. Daniel F. Keller and George B. Sharon on Monday evening. Their guests were Mrs. Harry Lyman and Miss Mount of Omaha, and Mrs. William Murphy of Fort Crook. Mrs. Willard, wife of Capt. H. O. Willard, 5th Cav., recruiting officer at Omaha, has gone to Pacific Grove, Cal., on a six weeks' visit to her parents.

A detachment of twenty-five men from Fort Crook under command of Lieut. D. B. Lawton, went last week to the target range on the Omaha Indian reservation to put the range in readiness for target practice of the 35th Infantry.

On Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Ralph R. Stogsdall gave a hop supper in honor of their guests, Mrs. Blair and Mrs. Wetherpoon.

Capt. and Mrs. Bradner D. Slaughter entertained informally at their home in Omaha Thursday evening, assisted by their daughters, Mrs. Gamble and Mrs. Gilmore. The guests were Gen. and Mrs. Wint, Lieut. and Mrs. Carleton, Captain and Miss Castle, Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, Lieutenant Allen, Lieutenant Little and Dr. Reno.

Capt. and Mrs. William E. Welsh left Sunday evening for St. Louis, where Captain Welsh has accepted a detail at the World's Fair. Mrs. William H. Cray of Omaha has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. Wade during the week.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., April 18, 1904.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U.S.A., will be the guest of honor at the second annual meeting of the Ohio Commandery, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, which takes place April 23 in Cincinnati. The banquet following will be a military affair given at the Burnet house.

Lieut. J. R. Bosley, assistant surgeon, just graduated from the Army and Navy Medical School at Washington, reported at this post for duty on Monday.

The detachment of the 3d Infantry that has been doing duty at the tomb of President McKinley at Canton, Ohio, returned April 11 to Fort Thomas, being relieved by a detachment of the 1st Infantry.

A little soldier, ten pounds in weight, made his advent in the home of Corporal and Mrs. Seder last evening, Sunday.

Lieut. Allen Smith, Jr., 3d Inf., is one of five officers of the Army who has been awarded the magnificent decoration of the "Order of the Double Dragon" by the Emperor of China for guarding the Forbidden City within the walls of the city of Peking during the Boxer war and consequent invasion of the allied forces. Lieutenant Smith was at that time an officer of the 9th Regiment. The decoration at present is locked up with others in the safe of the State Department.

The 3d Infantry ball team will play the Y.M.C.A. team on Saturday afternoon on the drill ground.

A charming social event of the week was the tea and handkerchief sale given at the residence of Miss Nellie Abert, daughter of the late Colonel Abert, U.S.A., at Newport by the Guild of St. Paul's church. The collection included fine specimens of handiwork from India, Philippine Islands, China, Japan, Irish lace from Dublin and Belfast; also fine grades of home design. Among the guests interested in the sale were the wives and daughters of the officers at Fort Thomas and other prominent ladies of Covington, Cincinnati and Newport.

Capt. W. R. Sample, 3d Inf., has returned to the post from California where he went with a large number of recruits.

An entertainment was given on Thursday evening in the post chapel for the benefit of the soldiers of the 3d Infantry. Miss Makepeace of Cincinnati, gave a reading from "Titus."

The 3d Infantry Card Club was entertained on Friday evening by Capt. and Mrs. Gliddings at the Officers' Club.

Gen. Frederick Grant arrived in Cincinnati on Friday night and stopped at the St. Nicholas hotel. General Grant is on a tour of inspection and on Saturday at 10 o'clock arrived at Fort Thomas, accompanied by Col. William H. Miller, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Lakes. He reviewed the members of the 3d Infantry who will leave in June for Alaska. They are generally in good physical condition for their long trip to the frigid territory.

FORT ASSINIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., April 16, 1904.

On Monday afternoon, April 11, from 3 to 5, Mrs. Rice was hostess at a children's hop as a farewell to little Marie Thayer. All the children of the post were present and thoroughly enjoyed the games, dancing and refreshments. Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Thayer and daughter, Marie, left for St. Louis for a visit to Mrs. Thayer's mother.

Wednesday evening the first of the indoor concerts was held in the new "Men's Amusement Hall." A very pretty program was rendered by the 3d Cavalry band, and the concert was well attended by both the officers and enlisted men and their families.

Thursday night Mrs. DeLoffre was hostess at another of her delightful little dinners. Around the table, which was prettily decorated in the Cavalry colors, were seated Col. and Mrs. Beck, Major and Mrs. Andrus, Capt. and Mrs. Friswell, Captain Heard, Mrs. DeLoffre and the Misses DeLoffre.

Friday night Capt. and Mrs. Pattison entertained the Evening Card Club. "Hearts" was played and prizes awarded to Captain Heard and Mrs. Friswell.

Saturday Mrs. McDonald entertained at dinner informally Capt. and Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Rice, Jr., Lieutenant Baldwin, Captain Heard and Mrs. DeLoffre.

Among those who attended the charity ball in Great Falls on Easter Monday were Lieutenants Taylor, Goodspeed, Nichols, Irwin and Nelson, 3d Cavalry, and the Misses DeLoffre.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The conferees on the Naval Appropriation bill have agreed upon the following amendments made to the bill in the Senate:

No. 1. Strikes out provision for commutation of quarters for civil engineers, assistant civil engineers and professors of mathematics and makes also the pay and allowance of civil engineers and professors the same as that of naval constructors and that of assistant civil engineers the same as for assistant naval constructors.

No. 2: Allows the President to appoint as many warrant machinists as necessary, not to exceed twenty in any one year.

Nos. 3 and 4: Strikes out provision for the civil establishment at Charleston, S.C.

No. 5: Strikes out appropriation of \$50,000 for quay walls at Portsmouth Navy Yard.

No. 6: Appropriates \$2,000 instead of \$3,000 for the fresh water supply at Portsmouth.

Nos. 7 and 8: Strikes out appropriation of \$200,000 for barracks at League Island.

No. 9: Provides for the proper title for the items of navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Nos. 11 and 12: Strikes out appropriation of \$200,000 for barracks at Norfolk, Va.

Nos. 13 and 14: Appropriates \$10,000 for naval prison at Cavite.

No. 17: Provides for the furnishing of new buildings at the Naval Academy out of the appropriations already made.

No. 22: Appropriates \$70,000 for completion of naval hospital at Canacao, P.I.

No. 23: Provides that pay department stores may be sold to civilian employees at naval stations beyond the continental limits of the United States and in Alaska.

No. 25: Provides for two new professors, one of French and one of Spanish, at \$2,500 each, and strikes out one assistant professor of Spanish at \$1,800, and provides for three new instructors at \$2,000 each and four instructors at \$1,800.

Nos. 26 and 27: Strikes out provision giving the bandmaster the rank and pay of an ensign of the Navy.

No. 29: Provides for eligibility for appointment of boatswains, gunners and warrant machinists to the grade of ensign after four years' service instead of two years as warrant officers, and boatswains, gunners, carpenters and sailmakers for appointment as chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters and chief sailmakers after six years from date of warrant.

No. 30: Appropriates \$15,000 instead of \$8,000 for additional compensation for enlisted men of the Marine Corps regularly detailed as gun pointers, mess men, signal men, for holding good conduct medals, pins or bars.

No. 34: Provides that officers of the Marine Corps with creditable records who served during the Civil War shall, when retired, be retired in like manner and under the same conditions as provided for officers of the Navy who served during the Civil War.

No. 36: Provides that not more than two of the vessels, instead of three of the vessels shall be built by one contracting party.

No. 37: Provides that the appropriation agreed to by both Houses for the purchase of subsurface or submarine torpedo boats in the discretion of the Secretary may be used to best advantage, not only submarine warfare, but also torpedo warfare.

The committee of conference have been unable to agree on the following Senate amendments:

No. 10, making appropriation for Charleston, S.C. Navy Yard; Nos. 15 and 16, with reference to construction of power plants; Nos. 18 and 19, providing for a naval station on the Great Lakes; Nos. 20 and 21, for the establishment of a naval magazine in New England; No. 24, to rebuild the frigate Constitution; Nos. 31, 32 and 33, to add \$200 to the salary of the clerk of the A.Q.M. of the Marine Corps at Philadelphia; No. 35, to build one of the colliers on the Pacific and the other on the Atlantic; No. 38, striking out the House provision with reference to building submarines.

The conference report was brought up for consideration in the House April 20, and after much debate the House voted to accept the Senate amendment, No. 35, providing that one of the colliers should be built on the Pacific coast and one on the Atlantic, instead of requiring one to be built in a navy yard. The House adhered stubbornly to its objection to the Senate amendment to the proviso for a naval station on the Great Lakes. The Senate amendment requires the appointment of another board to determine the question of location; the House insists that the matter of determining the sites should now be left to the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Dayton said:

"The responsible head in all matters pertaining to naval affairs is the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary of the Navy was a former member of this House. His ability is unquestioned; his integrity cannot be denied; his fairness is universally recognized. . . . I insist that it is fair that the Secretary of the Navy be permitted to settle this matter and settle it at once. These reports, these delays, the appointment of an additional board involve expense, simply to determine the matter of a site. The Secretary of the Navy will have full authority if he sees injustice has been done by the board to make a personal investigation of this matter."

Mr. Meyer said: "The amendment proposed by the Senate proposes a political board, in effect. It says a new board shall be appointed. It does not state it shall be composed of Army officers or naval officers or experts of any kind, and we know that during a Presidential year it is more than likely that such appointments might perhaps be controlled by political motives; but be that as it may, another board would be a useless expense."

Mr. Rixey thought the present training stations were ample and that if we were to have another it should not be located on the Great Lakes. Otherwise he was in favor of standing by the action of the House. Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin said: "The board say in their report that a thousand dollars an acre is not too much to pay. The Lake Bluff site was held at \$900 per acre. Therefore they mean Lake Bluff and nothing else. After their last examination more than a year passed before they made a final report. They made their last examination of a site about the 1st of November, 1902. In that month they made a preliminary report; but they made no final report until December, 1903, a whole year later. Why did they hold this matter up? There is only one answer, and the House knows what that is."

The other amendments not concurred in by the Committee of Conference were rejected en bloc, no separate vote upon them being called for. As to amendment 38 the House proposition was:

"That before any subsurface or submarine torpedo boat is purchased or contracted for it shall be accepted by

the Navy Department as fulfilling all reasonable requirements for submarine warfare and shall have been fully tested to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy."

This is the Senate provision:

"That before any subsurface or submarine torpedo boat or boats are purchased or accepted by the Navy Department they shall have been fully tested to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy and shall fulfill all reasonable requirements for torpedo or submarine warfare."

To this is added the following proviso which is really the difference between the House and the Senate on the provision:

"Provided also, That the boats contracted for under this act shall be constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications of the contractor."

WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

The experts cannot reach an agreement as to the cause of the sinking of the Russian battleship in the harbor of Port Arthur, April 13. Those who still insist upon their theory of an attack by a submarine boat call attention to the authoritative statement from St. Petersburg that not a single Japanese torpedo boat approached the entrance to Port Arthur on the night of Tuesday, April 12, when, according to Vice Admiral Togo, he sank mines. Another Russian statement is that Admiral Makaroff never left the harbor without dragging for mines. It is also recalled that the *Novi Krai*, three weeks before the explosion, on March 24, published a statement that a sentries' cutter station in the roadstead reported what looked like a submarine vessel two miles off shore. Launches from the torpedo boats were sent out to investigate, but found no trace of the vessel.

The explosion which destroyed the *Petrovsk* was near the stern, so if she struck a mine it must have been by a movement of the stern of the vessel toward it after the vessel had passed it. The Russian general staff is divided between two opinions, a mine or a boiler explosion, although a few still cling to the theory that the battleship was sunk by a submarine boat. The main objection advanced against the mine idea is that the water where the catastrophe occurred is too deep for anchored mines. "I can scarcely imagine that Vice Admiral Togo would dare to turn loose a lot of floating mines," said one of the highest placed naval authorities. "The tides are high and the currents strong at Port Arthur, and floating mines might easily be carried out to sea and endanger his own ships."

The failure of the warships to touch the mines while going out to sea is explained by the fact that when starting in pursuit of the enemy's cruiser division the Russian ships passed out north of the mine field, and in returning after the appearance of the Japanese battleship division Vice Admiral Makaroff headed straight for the entrance of the harbor, moving directly into the mines.

The correspondent of the London Times states that the *Korio Maru*, carrying mines, went through a merciless fire into the harbor and planted them on the night of April 12. She was escorted by two divisions of destroyers and one torpedo flotilla with a squadron of two first class and four second class cruisers. After the Russians had been drawn fifteen miles out of the harbor they discovered the ruse and put about at full steam for Port Arthur, the Japanese pursuing. A correspondent of the Associated Press, who occupied a station on shore overlooking the harbor, states that the following were the facts: On Tuesday night, April 12, Vice Admiral Makaroff went to sea with his entire squadron, including fourteen torpedo boats. The next night, April 13, in the teeth of a gale, eight torpedo boats were sent out to reconnoitre. At eleven o'clock firing was heard at sea and at daylight six torpedo boats strung in a line five miles from shore were seen firing; the last lagging and evidently hit. One of the boats outstripping the others was heading at full speed for the entrance to the harbor.

Four of the other boats were Japanese and the laggard, on whom they were concentrating their fire, was the Russian destroyer *Strashni*. She made a desperate running fight, which did all honor to her gallant officers and crew, until she was finally sunk by the Japanese torpedoes.

Meanwhile Vice Admiral Makaroff, who had been observing the conflict through a telescope, signalled to the cruiser *Bayan*, lying in the inner harbor, to weigh anchor and go out to the rescue of the doomed *Strashni*. It was too late, and the Japanese torpedo boats, having completed their work, fled before the *Bayan*. To their support came six of the enemy's cruisers. The *Bayan* ported her helm to bring a broadside to bear upon the foe, which was advancing in line of battle. The Japanese shells rained around the *Bayan*, raising columns of water as they burst, but none struck home.

To the eastward suddenly appeared five more Russian torpedo boats returning to the harbor under forced draught. Two of the Japanese cruisers were detached to cut them off, but the *Bayan*, noticing the movement, checked it by turning a hot fire upon them. The Japanese cruisers slowed down and the torpedo boats slipped through into the harbor.

Meantime, in accordance with Vice Admiral Makaroff's order, the battleships and cruisers in the inner harbor slipped anchor and the *Bayan* was signalled to return. By this time the entire Russian squadron was in the outer harbor. Besides the *Petrovsk*, he saw the battleships *Peresviet*, *Poltava*, *Pobieda* and *Sevastopol*, the cruisers *Novik*, *Diana* and *Askold* and the torpedo boats. The Japanese fled before them and the flagship opened fire upon them with her great guns until they were out of range while the squadron continued the chase for a time, finally being seen returning with a Japanese squadron of six battleships and eight armored and unarmored cruisers which stopped 18 versts (13 miles) from shore. The Russian squadron with the *Petrovsk* leading drew up in line of battle at the entrance to the harbor while the torpedo boats entered it. The Japanese vessels made no movements, watching, as the result would appear to show, for what was coming.

Suddenly the *Petrovsk*, which was almost without headway, was seen to tremble. "She seemed to rise out of the water, a tremendous explosion rent the air, then a second and then a third. Fragments flew in all directions and wreckage and men were mixed up in a terrible mass."

Describing what had occurred to this correspondent, a signal man who had been rescued and put ashore, said: "I stood in the wheelhouse on the bridge of the *Petrovsk*, using the signal book. The admiral's last signal had been for the torpedo boats to enter the harbor."

"The *Petrovsk* slowed speed and almost stood still. Suddenly the ship shook violently. I heard a fearful explosion, immediately followed by another and

then another. They seemed to me to be directly under the bridge. I rushed to the door of the wheelhouse, where I met an officer, probably a helmsman. I could not pass him, and I sprang to the window and jumped out. The ship was listing, and I feared that every moment she would turn over."

"On the bridge I saw an officer weltering in blood—it was our Admiral Makaroff. He laid face downward. I sprang to him, grasped him by the shoulder and attempted to raise him."

"The ship seemed to be falling somewhere. From all sides flew fragments. I heard a deafening screech and a frightful din. The smoke rolled in dense clouds, and the flames seemed to leap toward the bridge, where I was standing beside the admiral. I jumped on the rail and was washed off, but succeeded in grabbing something."

"On our ship was an old man with a white beard, who had been good to our men. He had a book in his hand and seemed to be writing, perhaps sketching. He was Verestchagin, the painter."

Twenty-eight officers were lost on board the *Petrovsk*, including Captain Vasilief, belonging to the ship; Admiral Makaroff, fourteen members of his staff, including Rear Admiral Molna, the chief of staff, and Lieutenant von Kobe, the aide-de-camp of Grand Duke Cyril.

Among the saved was the Grand Duke Cyril whose escape is one of the romances of the sea. He was sent to the hospital severely injured, but at last accounts was convalescent. Verestchagin was lost. The body of Admiral Makaroff has been recovered.

The *Bayan* suffered no damage although she was subjected to the fire of six Japanese cruisers while driving off the destroyers that sunk the *Strashni* and approached within thirty cable-lengths of them.

The Russians are reported to have sent three submarines to Port Arthur in sections, to be put together there by an American engineer, and are to have ready about July 1 fourteen others now building on the Neva.

Viceroy Alexieff assumed temporary command of the squadron at Port Arthur April 16, but is to be relieved by his personal enemy, Skrydloff, and return home.

Another ineffective bombardment of Port Arthur by twenty-three Japanese vessels was reported April 15.

NOISES ARE UNHEALTHFUL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is needless to record statistics in speaking of this every day evil of noise, wherein our tympani are assailed and rendered callous, and which by becoming apparently inured, we then deceive ourselves into believing there is no particular harm done. Noises create a disturbance of the nervous elements to such a degree that they should be vouchered a place in the category of disease causation.

For no rhyme or reason, in these modern days, with every new invention, there accompanies a new noise. The snorting, bellowing locomotive engine replaces the musical post-chaise; the screeching, whistling tow-boat has supplanted the galley and the romance of sailing craft. With the explosive firearm comes an innovation upon the bow and arrow. It can truly be said that although the ancients may not have been so cleanly, they certainly were less noisy. During my visit to Gibraltar in 1897 I was informed that during target practice and drill with great guns the loss in frangible property amounts to not a little sum; and I may instance a dozen other experiences wherein noise was at the bottom of misfortune. In certain land-locked harbors I have heard the inhabitants complaining of tugs and other noisy boats blowing off their whistles, especially those known as calliope whistles. Most of it is said to be done in a spirit of fun on the part of tug captains; if so, they deserve a compensation suited to the perpetrator.

In a few cities it has been proposed to pass an ordinance against the ringing of church bells, which to some, disturb the "day of rest," but why not include in this ordinance, for week days, the shouting of street hawkers, the clanging of other varieties of bells, the steam whistle of the factory, and last, but not least, our young vendor of the daily press, with his shrill tenor, announcing the never ceasing "extra!" How much better is the silent signal, both in war and in peace! Take the popular game of football and we find the most efficient teams those that have mastered the silent signals of command most thoroughly. One reason why the modern war vessel is so deadly is because it is maneuvered by electric signals; the silent commands, sent from the conning-tower by the captain to each of his subordinates, shut off from him and each other walls of steel. When an order is indicated upon a dial, indicated by electrical transmissions, one receives the same in a tranquil state of mind, but if the order is shouted at him by one, two, three or more in rapid succession (as of yore), then there is excuse for confusion in carrying out commands.

P. A. SURGEON, U.S. Navy.

The intense cold found at the high elevations over which the British troops marched into Tibet nearly disabled the Maxim and rifles. The officers of the guns had to clear the locks of the Maxims of oil and carry them in their breast pocket to keep them warm and dry and the men took their rifles to bed with them. Otherwise the oil would freeze into a clogging mess which would cause misfires. The water jackets of the Maxims became a source of danger, and even a mixture of one-quarter rum did not prevent the water from freezing.

"L'Association Internationale de la Marine," which has just entered on its fourth year of existence, will hold its International Maritime Congress at Lisbon, Portugal, May 22-28, 1904. In addition to the consideration of maritime questions there will be many excursions and social events, and the opening of an exposition of oceanography. M. J. Charles-Roux is president, and M. G. L. Peace secretary, of the association, which has its headquarters in Paris.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"A Knight of Columbia," by Gen. Charles King, which the Hobart Company of New York publishes, is a story of the early years of the Civil War, and of a young graduate of Columbia College who is eager to see service, yet refuses a commission offered to him because he does not feel that he knows enough of military matters to live up to it. To gain the experience he lacks, he enlists as a private soldier, and it is only after many adventures that he finally attains a commission. His course of conduct is made difficult by his allegiance to his benefactor, a man whose business interests and sympathies are with the South, and his love for his generous guardian's beautiful daughter. The intrigues of a false friend and the chances of war also involve him in difficulties, but only to bring him to final success. A stirring picture of war times, of service in the field and of the disturbed conditions of daily life away from the actual scene of battle, form an interesting background for the main plot of the story.

"The Man Roosevelt," by Francis E. Leupp, is a portrait sketch of the President, an outline of his career and character based upon admiration for the man and a long period of personal contact and observation of his methods. Theodore Roosevelt might be described, Mr. Leupp says, as "the greatest living all-around antithesis. Reared amid conditions which pointed to a life of leisure, he voluntarily chose a life of hard work. Educated in a social atmosphere in which practical politics is numbered among the vices, he deliberately elected to become a politician. Physically a weakling in his boyhood, he has acquired, by Spartan training, a body like spring steel. Born with the mental and moral equipment of an independent, he has made of himself, by unremitting endeavor, a pretty good partizan." All these changes have been wrought "by the sheer exercise of will." The character of a man in public life as seen by those who come into close contact with him cannot fail to be of interest, and Mr. Leupp presents his material in an attractive way. The volume is published by D. Appleton and Company, New York.

The valuable work on "The Elements of Strategy," by the late Lieut. Colonel Tovey, R.E., instructor in military history, strategy and tactics at the British School of Military Engineering, has been issued in a new edition revised and edited by T. Miller Maguire, M.A., LL.D., and is published by Hugh Rees, Ltd., of London. Originally issued as an official publication in 1887, it has been out of print for several years. Dr. Maguire has added chapters on strategy as influenced by climate and outlines of the Franco-German war and the operations in Virginia. In the revision of the work only very occasional reference is made to the recent South African war, for general purposes of illustration, the editor believing that this war contained no new lessons from a strategic point of view, and that examples drawn from history so recent as to be still a matter of warm controversy are not suitable for educational purposes. In this connection the opinion of General Von der Goltz is quoted, that "it may be already realized that the procedure in the South African war cannot be directly applied to future wars in Europe, and that it would be labor in vain to seek there for lessons as to the best manner of conducting the advance to our frontiers or for the operations with the gigantic armies of the present day."

In "Steps in the Expansion of Our Territory" Oscar P. Austin presents in clear and concise form a record of the steps by which the United States has been transformed from thirteen political communities into fifty, the process by which new territory has been added and great unoccupied areas have been transformed into Territories and then into States. The periods of growth, from the early days of discovery and exploration to the present time, are presented in logical sequence, aided by outline maps which show at a glance the territorial

acquisitions of different periods. An appendix gives in tabular form statistics of the growth and development of the country. Altogether this is a most valuable and convenient volume for the student of our country's history. Published by D. Appleton and Company, New York.

The increasing popularity of the game of bridge whist will make welcome the manual on "Advanced Bridge," by J. B. Elwell, which Charles Scribner's Sons publish. In it the higher principles of the game are analyzed and explained and their application illustrated, by hands taken from actual play. It will enable the student of bridge to acquire a practical acquaintance with the various forms of attack and defense as outlined by the best players.

"Letters from England," written in the years 1846 to 1849 by Elizabeth Davis Bancroft, wife of George Bancroft, the historian and statesman, are published in a handsome broad-margined volume by Charles Scribner's Sons, accompanied by a number of views and portraits of men and women of the time. It was during her husband's service as Minister to England that Mrs. Bancroft wrote these letters, and owing to the standing of Mr. Bancroft as a man of letters, as well as his official station, the writer saw London life under an unusual variety of interesting aspects. Addressed to immediate relatives and with no view to future publication, they yet form an attractive picture of the men and women of the day, seen through the eyes of a woman of intelligence and cultivation.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

General Carr, commanding the Department of Dakota, in reviewing the case of a private, who was acquitted by a G.C.M. of a charge of assault with intent to do bodily harm, says: "The irregular manner in which this case was conducted, the fatal omissions, and the gross carelessness in recording it by the judge advocate, lays open both the court and the judge advocate to censure by the reviewing authority." General Carr states that there was an absence of alertness and attention on the part of the court and judge advocate that is essential and necessary for the proper performance of court-martial duty. The General in specifying certain facts of the several meetings of the court, stated that Captain Ashburn, M.D., was shown as belonging to the 24th Infantry, whereas he was, in fact, a captain in the Medical Department. Captain Maxey was reported as absent at this meeting. It does not appear that he was sworn or that the judge advocate authenticated the proceeding on one day when he was shown to be "sick in quarters." Lieutenant Mitchell, counsel for the accused, was absent from the third meeting, not being notified of it, and Lieutenant Herring was absent because he forgot the court was to meet. Margins of one inch required by Note 2, page 137, Manual for Courts-Martial, were not left at the top of several of the pages, and the whole record bristles with erasures and interlineations, in violation of Note 1, page 137, of the Manual. It is shown that the case was twice submitted to the court by the judge advocate without remark. In conclusion General Carr says: "When it is considered the way in which the proceedings are recorded, the manner in which the case was conducted; the way the evidence is presented, and the forgetfulness of so many of the officers connected with this court, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that court-martial duty as performed at Fort Missoula, Mont., is, to say the least, not up to the standard required of officers of the Army. The proceedings, findings and acquittal are disapproved. Orders have already been issued for Private Walburg's release from confinement and restoration to duty."

In the case of Private Curtis A. Vogel, Co. K, 13th Inf., tried by a G.C.M. and found guilty of desertion, and sentenced "To be dishonorably discharged the Service of the U.S. forfeiting all pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor one and one-half years." General MacArthur in reviewing the proceedings says: "In the foregoing case, after the prosecution had rested, the accused escaped from confinement and is still at large. During his absence the court proceeded with the case as though the accused were present, the officer detailed as counsel for the accused continuing to represent him, and witnesses testifying in his behalf. While the accused was absent the court found him guilty and sentenced him. The absence of the accused was his voluntary act. He had the opportunity to be present and had intentionally and unlawfully absented himself. He was present at his arraignment. His subsequent voluntary absence constitutes a voluntary waiver of the privilege of being present at his own trial. The accused was accorded every right practicable during his absence; he continued to be represented by counsel and witnesses testified in his behalf. The sentence was approved April 1, 1904, and will be duly executed. Alcatraz Island, Cal., is designated as the place for confinement, where the prisoner will be sent under suitable guard upon recapture."

General Corbin, commanding the Atlantic Division, in reviewing the case of a private found guilty by a G.C.M. of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, neglect of duty, absence without leave, and of drunkenness on duty, and sentenced "To be confined at hard labor for eight months, and to forfeit \$12 per month for the same period says: "It is a fact (though not appearing of record) that no sufficient authority was

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given to the court to employ a reporter. (See paragraph 1062, Army Regulations). It is also a fact that, in any case, the judge advocate is, by law, the custodian of the record until he forwards it to the reviewing authority; he alone is responsible for it, and not any reporter. The initial carelessness and neglect that lost the record is that of the judge advocate, and it is not the intention of the department commander to allow an enlisted man to be punished in his stead. The findings under the second and fourth charges are disapproved. The findings under the first and third charges are approved. The sentence is reduced to confinement at hard labor for one month and forfeiture of \$10 per month for two months; as so reduced it is approved and will be duly executed."

General Funston, commanding the Department of Columbia, in reviewing the proceedings of an enlisted man found guilty without leave by a G.C.M. and sentenced to be confined at hard labor for six months and to forfeit \$10 of his pay per month during said period, says: "In the foregoing case, members absent during the taking of testimony were permitted to resume their seats at later meetings and to participate in the findings. While this does not invalidate the proceedings, it should not be permitted while there is still a quorum. On revision the court improperly amended the original record by interlineation. Clerical and other errors in the record evince a carelessness for which the court and judge advocate are responsible." General Funston also differs with the court as to the sentence which he believes to be inadequate to the offense, and says that the accused is unfit for the military service, and that he should have been sentenced to dishonorable discharge in addition to the confinement.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be promised for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

G.—In order to settle a controversy as to whether Par. 64, Army Regulations, controls the salute of the regimental adjutant on "evening parade," and governs Par. 737 of the Drill Regulation, the matter was referred to both the Tactical Board and to the General Staff at Washington, who decided that the regimental adjutant should never return the salute of the Battalion Adjutant when the latter makes his report on "evening parade." It is admitted that there is an apparent discrepancy between the Army Regulations and the Drill Regulations in regard to this matter, but it is nevertheless held that "official reports" in Par. 64, A.R., does not apply to reports made on occasions of ceremony. The future Army Regulations will be made more specific in regard to this matter, as the result of the controversy.

S. W. V.—It is impossible to give the date that any particular bill will pass Congress.

C. A. B.—Address Gen. B. W. Spencer and Lieut. A. S. Jones, Passaic, N.J. The address of Gen. G. H. Harries is Washington, D.C.

T. D. G. asks whether the remains of President McKinley were carried on a caisson or in a hearse in Washington, D.C., or to place of burial in Canton, Ohio? Answer: In a hearse.

J. Z. asks: Marching in the oblique, at the command "halt" do men face to the front before coming to the "order?" Answer: Yes. See last line Par. 135, D.R. This means that a man turns to the front and halts at the same time. Then commences the execution of manual.

E. R. J.—The address of Surg. W. F. Arnold, U.S.N., is Jensen, Fla.

M. F.—See G.O. 57, War Department, published in our issue of April 2, page 811.

H. N. W.—The next examination for Marine Corps will not probably occur until autumn, but designations are to be made from time to time until then and as the applications are received.

P. G. C.—As to appointments of persons from civil life



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(Mention this p-pg.)

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to be 2d lieutenants in the Army, write to the War Department for a copy of G.O. 55, March 24, 1904.

P. H. L.—If you look over the Army and Navy Journal for the past six months, you will find all the facts concerning the nomination of General Wood, the officers he jumped, etc.

H. L. H.—Write to the War Department for a copy of G.O. 55, March 24, 1904, which gives full particulars as to the appointment of persons from civil life as 2d lieutenants in the Army. No civilians are being appointed as 1st lieutenants and captains.

MIDWAY.—A list of post non-commissioned staff officers, was published some time since in our columns.

C. H. asks: Are there any troops from the Army stationed at Guam, or is the garrison there wholly from the Navy? If so is there any likelihood of troops from the Army being stationed at that island, in the immediate future? Answer: There are no troops from the Army on the island of Guam. It is garrisoned by marines, and there is no prospect of any troops being sent there.

R. S.—Major John L. Phillips, Med. Dept., U.S.A., is on duty at Fort Jay, New York city. Major Charles Richard, Med. Dept., U.S.A., should be addressed Manila, P.I. Major C. F. Mason was at last accounts, the surgeon on duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and Major F. J. Ives was the surgeon at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

W. E. S. asks whether there are any orders out in regard to the refunding or rather the allowance of transportation for soldiers who paid their own way back from the Philippines, but who might have come on the transports? Answer: No.

A. C. V.—Apply to the Auditor for the War Department stating claim.

H. L. S. asks: Suppose a platoon is deployed in line of squads, and the chief of platoon commands assemble on right or left squad (March) would the corporals give any commands to their squads, and if so, what commands would they give? Answer: See Par. 532 Infantry Drill Regulations.

MAINE asks: If a man drawing a disability pension, will be entitled to the service pension extra after he is sixty-two? Is a Navy officer on the retired list, who was honorably discharged from the Service, Civil War, entitled to the Service pension extra, after sixty-two, having re-enlisted, become an officer and retired? Answer: It is thought not, but it would be best to make a claim to the Commissioner of Pensions stating the cases fully.

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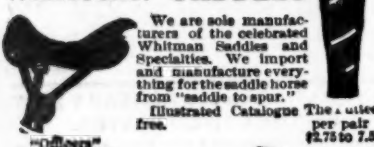
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BORN.
CONDON.—To the wife of Lieut. Clarence M. Condon, Art. Corps, at Fort Monroe, Va., a boy.
FULLER.—On April 14, 1904, to the wife of Capt. Lawson M. Fuller, Ordnance Department, a daughter, Margaret Electa.
PRICE.—At Fort Robinson, Neb., April 5, 1904, a daughter, Dorothy Townsend Price, to the wife of Lieut. George Elder Price, U.S.A.
RUSSELL.—At Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, April 13, 1904, to the wife of Lieut. Robert L. Russell, U.S.N., a daughter.

MARRIED.
BOOLE-HAMLET.—At San Francisco, Cal., April 5, 1904, Catherine Louise, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. O. C. Hamlet, R.C.S., to Mr. William A. Boole, president of the W. A. Boole and Son Shipbuilding Company, of that city.

BINNINGTON-WALLEN.—At New York city, N.Y., April 12, 1904, Rev. Alfred A. Vincent Binnington and Miss Laura Louise Wallen, daughter of the late Gen. Henry D. Wallen, U.S.A.

BUTTRICK-DUNCAN.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., April 16, 1904, Lieut. James T. Buttrick, U.S.M.C., and Miss Elmyra S. Duncan.

DUNLAP-SMITH.—At Washington, D.C., April 12, 1904, Mr. Irving H. Dunlap and Miss Mary Livermore Smith, daughter of the late Gen. Charles H. Smith, U.S.A.

HANNAY-LOWE.—Miss Katherine Lowe to Mr. Allen K. Hannay, son of Lieut. Col. John W. Hannay, U.S.A., and brother of Capt. John R. Hannay, 2d U.S. Inf.

LEEDS-KILBOURNE.—At New York city, N.Y., April 14, 1904, Capt. Thomas Louis Leeds, of the British army, and Miss Clara Kilbourne, daughter of Lieut. Col. Henry Kilbourne, U.S.A.

MCMASTER-BOSS.—At New London, Conn., April 14, 1904, Capt. Richard H. McMaster, U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Keith Boss.

MORRILL-LEE.—At Washington, D.C., April 11, 1904, Mr. Levi Morrill and Miss Anna H. Lee, sister of Capt. Harry Lee, U.S.M.C.

PARMENTER-BARTLET.—At San Francisco, Cal., April 6, 1904, by Rev. William Rader, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Parmenter, U.S.N., to Helen F. Bartlett, of Roxbury, Mass.

PEARCE-GRAY.—At Atlanta, Ga., April 6, 1904, Capt. Earle D'Arcy Pearce, U.S.A., and Miss Jennie Gray.

SWIFT-ASSERSON.—At Washington, D.C., April 16, 1904, Miss Agnes C. Asserson, daughter of Civil Engr. Peter C. Asserson, U.S.N., to Mr. Justin R. Swift.

WIESER-FIELD.—At Alameda, Cal., April 14, 1904, Lieut. Gustave A. Wieser, U.S.A., to Miss Emma Isabel Field.

DIED.
HINKLEY.—At Poughkeepsie, N.Y., April 11, 1904, Mr. James W. Hinkley, father of Capt. James W. Hinkley, jr., Coast Art., U.S.A.

MACGOWAN.—At Troy Monday morning, April 12, 1904, Brevet Major Alex B. MacGowan, captain, U.S.A., retired, of Sacket Harbor, N.Y.

MURPHY.—At Mansfield, Ohio, April 8, 1904, in his eighty-sixth year, John F. Murphy, father of Capt. Truman O. Murphy, 19th Inf., U.S.A.

SHUFELDT.—At Jersey City, N.J., April 6, 1904, Mr. George A. Shufeldt, son of the late Rear Admiral Shufeldt, U.S.N., and brother of Capt. R. W. Shufeldt, U.S.A., retired.

STONE.—At Washington, D.C., April 13, 1904, Lieut. Col. Ebenezer Whitten Stone, U.S.A., retired, father of Surg. Eugene P. Stone, U.S.N.

TOOKER.—At Yonkers, N.Y., April 10, 1904, Mr. George Danforth Tooker, son-in-law of Capt. W. H. Brownson, U.S.N.

TRIPLETT.—At St. Louis, Mo., April 14, 1904, Mrs. Sallie A. Triplett, daughter of the late Major Benjamin Walker, U.S.A., and sister of the wife of Gen. H. G. Gibson, U.S.A., retired.

WHEELER.—At Marahul, Mindanao, P.I., April 12, 1904, as the result of wounds received in Moro attack, Capt. David P. Wheeler, 2d U.S. Inf.

Ex-Corporal William Egerton Bliss has been unanimously elected 2d lieutenant of the 2d Battery, N.Y.

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NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

The following dates have been assigned to organizations of the 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., by Gen. George Moore Smith, for practice at the Creedmoor range: 7th Regiment, May 24 and Thursday, May 26, 1904; 8th Regiment, May 11, 1904; 9th Regiment, May 13, and Saturday, May 14, 1904; 12th Regiment, May 9, and Tuesday, May 10, 1904; 69th Regiment, May 12, and Friday, May 27, 1904; 71st Regiment, May 17. Organizations attached to general headquarters, will practice on the following dates: 1st and 2d Batteries and 1st Co., Signal Corps, May 3; Third Battery and 2d Signal Corps, May 4; Squadron A, May 7; 13th Regiment, May 23 and 25; 22d Regiment, May 18 and 19; Troop C, May 28. Organizations in the 2d Brigade will practice as follows: 14th Regiment, May 20 and 21; 23d Regiment, May 5 and 6; 47th Regiment, May 16, and 17th Separate Company, May 2.

Gen. Chambers McKibbin, U.S.A., retired, reviewed the 3d Regiment of Pennsylvania in its armory at Philadelphia, on the evening of April 15. Regimental parade was followed by the presentation of trophies and medals won in regimental competitions during last year. Captain Jeffords, regimental inspector of rifle practice, made the presentations, which consisted of a handsome silver cup to Major Kemp, as the winner of the officers' revolver match, and medals to Captain Jeffords and Captain Robinson, as second and third, respectively. Immediately after the presentations ranks were opened and the regiment was reviewed in line by General McKibbin, which was followed by a march past. As soon as the ceremonies were completed the many friends of the regiment were given possession of the drill floor and dancing was indulged in.

The road coach of Squadron A of New York will begin its third season of Spring runs, on Saturday, April 30, 1904, and continue during the season.

Company A, 23d N.Y., Capt. L. A. Praeger, concluded its indoor drill season by a review drill and stag at the armory on the evening of April 13. The company paraded 42 files, and made a fine display. The reviewing officer was Col. William Everdell, the first colonel of the 23d. He was accompanied by the following staff: Capt. D. W. Van Ingen, Capt. Arthur B. Hart, Col. A. S. Bacon and Capt. Edgar F. Haviland, veterans of the regiment. Following this ceremony the company donned its khaki uniforms and then gave a calisthenic drill, to music, a close order drill, a wall scaling exhibition, and an extended order drill. All these exhibitions were executed in a manner which reflected the greatest credit upon all concerned and stamp Company A, as being one of the best drilled companies in the National Guard. A vaudeville entertainment concluded the very attractive program.

An election for colonel in the 2d Infantry, Penn. N.G., vice Dechert, commission expired on April 21 will be held on April 22. Colonel Dechert having declined a re-election.

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tion, it is thought very certain that Mr. R. C. H. Brock will be elected to command.

The 18th Regiment of Pennsylvania, of Pittsburgh, is to have a handsome new armory erected on four acres of ground it owns. The acreage will be laid out so that the proposed new armory will not interfere with out-of-door drills in pleasant weather. Part of the property will be so arranged that company and battalion drills can be held the year round, and weather sheds will be erected, if necessary.

The annual spring athletic games of the 22d Regiment, held at the armory on the evening of April 18, proved unusually interesting. There were twenty-one events and the competitions were keen and very exciting. Among the best displays of the evening was the wall scaling contest, won by a team of eight men from the 12th Regiment in 40 seconds. Another team from the 12th also got second place in 48 4-5 seconds. The relay race of half a mile for teams of four men each, was won by the 74th Regiment of Buffalo, time 1 minute 33 4-5 seconds. The most exciting event of the night was the two-mile bicycle race handicap, won by W. G. Frank, of Co. H, the indoor champion. He rode a magnificent race, and after catching all his men, it was neck and neck between himself and E. Ott, of Co. H, who came in second by about five inches. The time was 5 minutes 5 2-5 seconds. Company A, Captain Murphy, won the point trophy, offered for the company scoring the greatest number of points. It scored 49 points.

The corner stone of the new armory of the 71st N.Y., at 24th street and Park avenue, will be laid on the afternoon of April 30 with becoming ceremony, by Mayor McClellan. The regiment will parade and a number of prominent military men and civilians will be among the invited guests.

Major Gen. C. F. Roe, of New York, accompanied by his staff and several other officers was in Buffalo, N.Y., April 14 and 15 to review the 65th and 74th Regiments. The 64th, Col. S. M. Welch, was reviewed on April 14. With the General were Lieut. Col. W. H. C. Bowen, Lieutenant Colonel Robertson and Major Bell, of the Regular Army, Brig. Gen. L. W. Pettibone, Gen. J. G. Story, Col. C. R. Fowler, Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston, Col. J. Wray Cleveland, Col. George A. Wingate, Col. Guilford Henry, Major J. B. Holland, and Col. William H. Chaplin. The ceremonies of the evening were executed in fine style. During the evening there was a concert by the band. Prior to the review Major General Pettibone gave a dinner at the Buffalo Club to Major General Roe and staff. Later in the evening after the review the officers of the 65th Regiment, entertained the entire reviewing party at the Saturn Club. The 74th in command of Colonel Fox, was reviewed by General Roe on April 15. After the review the 1st Battalion, under Major Wolf, went through a battalion drill, and the 2d Battalion in the command of Major Turgeon was put through Butt's Manual. After these interesting drills the regiment formed for parade in line. General Roe complimented the regiment on its fine appearance. Following the drill there was a dance. General Roe and staff with the officers of the 65th Regiment were entertained at the Iroquois Hotel at a banquet given by the officers of the 74th Regiment, and on April 14 the General and party were entertained by a trip to Niagara Falls, the Gorge Route and Fort Niagara.

Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, under date of April 12, 1904, directs the companies of Infantry, sections of machine gun battery, 1st and 2d Companies Coast Artillery, platoons of Light Artillery, and Troop A, of his command, to parade one day during the month of May, proximo, in their respective towns. Organizations provided with suitable ranges will devote a portion of the day to rifle practice, and the rest of the day to such drill

as the commandant shall direct, including instruction in guard duty and "service of security and information." Other organizations shall perform such duty as the brigade commander may direct. The brigade commander is also authorized to grant permission for the Signal Corps to parade as a command one day in the month of May, proximo. Commanders will report in writing, on or before June 1, the condition and efficiency of each organization; the rifle practice, drill and maneuvers performed; time occupied in rifle practice; time devoted to drill and the number of each organization present and performing duty. The Hospital Corps will assemble for one day's duty in May, proximo. Each command will draw and provide for cooking of rations. The hiring of a caterer under any conditions will not be allowed. G.O. No. 15, awards State decorations as follows: (additional for 100) marksmen, 72; 1st class marksmen, 15; sharpshooters, 3, total, 90. Revolver decorations, marksmen, 15; 1st class marksmen, 5; sharpshooters, 3; total, 23. Arrangements are being perfected for the reception and entertainment of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, and the Department of Connecticut, Grand Army of the Republic, in the city of Hartford, May 18 and 19, proximo.

At the review of the 4th N.Y., by General Wanser, on April 12, referred to in our issue of last week, medals for long service were presented to the following: For thirty-five years' service, Drum Major John Brownlee; for twenty-five years' service, Capt. Benjamin M. Gerardin, adjutant; for twenty years' service, Capt. William Robertson, jr., battalion; Commissary Sergt. Frederick L. Morris, N.C.S.; Musician Philip W. Adams, band; for fifteen years' service, Private Harry H. Howard, Co. A; Private Robert McMaster, Co. D; for ten years' service, Major Henry Lohmann; Capt. John G. Fisher, Co. A; Capt. Frederick Steigleiter, Co. K; 2d Lieut. Charles N. Wilsey, Co. B; Corp'l. Frank J. Phillipson, Co. B; Privates Frank T. Lawrence, Co. B, Joseph Shaw, Co. F, Alexander Sims, Co. G, Herman Wolter, Co. K.

Adjutant General Drain, of Washington, in a circular dated Olympia, April 4, gives quotations on the value of marksmanship from Lord Roberts, the Hon. Elihu Root, General MacArthur, U.S.A., and Capt. C. T. Dulin, Washington, N.G.

The field music of the 9th N.Y., under Drum Major Willis R. Hill, gave a most enjoyable exhibition at the armory on the evening of April 19. The attractiveness of the exhibition may be judged from the fact that some 4,000 persons were present. The United States Army calls for field music be played, together with quicksteps and five selections. There was dancing, and the grand march was led by Mrs. Hill, wife of the Drum Major, and Adjutant Thierly. The field music of the 9th is noted for its skill, and its present drum major is the son of Brevet Lieut. George W. Hill, the former drum major, who organized the corps in April, 1870, and brought it into fame.

The 23d N.Y., will soon have to elect another colonel, vice Barnes, resigned, on account of business. Much regret is expressed at the resignation of General Barnes, who has done excellent work as the head of the 23d, and sails for Europe April 30. It is uncertain at present as to who will succeed him, although several names have already been mentioned. Chief among them is that of Lieut. Col. George A. Wingate, of General Roe's staff, a son of Gen. George W. Wingate, and a very promising and accomplished young officer.

Co. H, of the 12th N.Y., have elected Mr. Lucius K. Wilmerding, from civil life, a 2d lieutenant. Lieut. A. B. Quarrier, of Co. I, has been elected captain. Robert Halen, the well known distance runner, has joined Company A, and the regiment has now a number of celebrated athletes in its ranks. It is probable that an outdoor track for summer practice and games may be hired for the regiment.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., April 14, 1904.

The first post-Lenten hop given by the officers of this yard was held here on Wednesday evening, April 6 and seemed all the more enjoyable after the six long weeks of penance. The sail loft was handsomely decorated with quantities of varied colored flags, and the many guests present enjoyed to the utmost the hospitality of the genial officers.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James H. Glennon entertained a number of friends at dinner on the evening of Friday, April 8. Pink was the color chosen for the table decorations and the effect was charmingly carried out with fragrant pink roses. Covers were laid for ten. Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Glennon's guests being Capt. and Mrs. Franklin J. Drake, Medical Inspector and Mrs.

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Mrs. William D. Leahy, formerly Miss Louise Harrington, of San Francisco, is staying at the Bernard hotel in Vallejo while the U.S.S. Tacoma, to which Lieutenant Leahy is attached, is at the navy yard. Mrs. Leahy went to San Francisco on Wednesday, the 13th, for a couple of days' visit with relatives.

Much regret is being expressed here over the news that Paymaster John Irwin, the yard paymaster, is to be detached on the 20th of the month and will be assigned to duty on the Solace. Paymaster and Mrs. Irwin have been residents of the yard for only the past year and a half, but during that time they have become very popular among the naval contingent at this station. The assignment of Paymaster Irwin to this yard was most pleasing to him and Mrs. Irwin, as it brought her so close to her family home. Mrs. Irwin, who was Miss Genevieve English, of Oakland, prior to her marriage some six or seven years ago, was well known in society circles, both in that city and in San Francisco.

Paymaster David Potter, who is to relieve Paymaster Irwin, is expected to arrive here with his bride very shortly. Paymaster Potter is well known here, having been the assistant general storekeeper up to seventeen months ago.

Rear Admiral W. H. Whiting has been up from the San Francisco Naval Training Station several days this week, acting as president of the board before which Comdr. Frederic Sluger of the Solace has been standing his examination for promotion. Commander Sluger will be relieved on the Solace the last of this week and will leave immediately for the East. Comdr. James H. Bull, who went on to Washington a couple of weeks ago to attend the wedding of his son to Miss Wainwright of that city, is expected to return to the yard to-morrow and he will then assume his new duties as commander of the Solace.

Miss Williams of Berkeley has been spending a few days on the island, having come up to attend the hop last week. While here Miss Williams was the guest of Mrs. A. A. McAllister.

Mrs. Franklin J. Drake, who has quite recovered from her recent severe illness, entertained one of the yard card clubs at her home on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 13. The members of the club are Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla, Mrs. B. F. Tilley, Mrs. P. C. Pope, Mrs. E. D. Taussig, Mrs. Trowbridge and Mrs. S. L. Graham.

Mrs. Taussig gave a children's party aboard the receiving ship Independence on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 13th, in honor of little Miss Mary Gorgas, daughter

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of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Miles C. Gorgas. Some sixteen little ones, children of the officers at this station, were present, and thoroughly enjoyed their entertainment aboard ship.

Major Joseph H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., who has been on duty in Alaska for some time, has arrived in Vallejo and is awaiting further orders regarding his departure for the Philippines. Major Pendleton is accompanied by his wife and daughter, Miss Helen Pendleton, and they are all receiving the warmest kind of a welcome.

Mrs. C. K. Laepte came up from San Francisco the early part of the week on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Mary Turner. Mrs. Laepte will remain at the yard only a short time. Lieut. H. E. Parmenter of the U.S.S. Wheeling at Tutuila, Samoa, has been here for the past week standing an examination for promotion. Surgeon Charles P. Kindelberger of the receiving ship Independence, and Mrs. Kindelberger went to San Francisco on Friday, April 8, for a brief visit.

Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham entertained a number of friends at a very delightful card party at their home here on the evening of Wednesday. The house was charmingly decorated for the occasion, the yellow color scheme for the parlor being effectively carried out with large bowls of Gold of Ophiros roses, while daisies and lilacs combined prettily in the decorations of the dining room. The popular game of five hundred was played and Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson of the Tacoma was the fortunate winner of the prize. Lieut. and Mrs. Graham's guests were Capt. and Mrs. Tilley, Comdr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Capt. and Mrs. Taussig, Paymaster and Mrs. Irwin, Miss Irwin, Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Mrs. R. M. Cutts, Jr., Miss Waggoner, Civil Engr. Harry H. Rousseau and Paym. M. R. Goldborough of the Independence. The Yerbe Buena Specialty Company, composed of apprentices from the San Francisco naval training station, gave an excellent military and vaudeville entertainment in Vallejo on the evening of Tuesday, April 12. The entertainment, which was similar to that given in San Francisco some time ago, was for the benefit of the naval club house in Vallejo, and was attended by all the Navy contingent here.

FORT HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Mont., April 16, 1904.

Capt. and Mrs. George J. Newgarden and Lieut. Charles F. Severson entertained the post card club Tuesday evening, April 12, in the rooms of the Officers' Club. The ever popular game of sixty-three was the amusement of the evening and was played at six tables. The prizes, an after dinner coffee spoon and picture, were won by Mrs. Ernest B. Gose and Mr. John Tatem. Delicious refreshments closed a very pleasant evening. Among those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Isaac C. Jenks, Capt. Albert Laws, Capt. and Mrs. William R. Dashiell, Miss Long, Mrs. R. M. Pearson, Col. James A. Buchanan, Lieut. and Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. S. P. Gunn, Capt. and Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson, Dr. and Mrs. Robert E. Sievers, Dr. Samuel W. Hussey, Capt. and Mrs. Ernest B. Gose, Lieut. James E. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Smith and Mr. John Tatem.

To Mrs. John B. Sanford was given the privilege of announcing the Waymire-Fravel engagement Tuesday evening at the card club. The announcement in which on many are interested was that of Miss Glena Mildred Waymire, of Dayton, Ohio, and Lieut. Ira F. Fravel, 24th Inf. The wedding will take place during the summer.

Contract Dental Surgeon Samuel W. Hussey was the guest of honor Friday evening, April 15, at a party dinner given by Mrs. William R. Dashiell. Covers were laid for ten at the oblong table and the most artistic

achievement in the way of decorations marked the event. A wilderness of flaming carnations and smilax adorned the table, a centerpiece being formed of a large cluster of blossoms. Places were marked by cards adorned with handpainted lilies. The guests were: Dr. Hussey, Mrs. R. M. Pearson, Miss Long, Mrs. S. P. Gunn, Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Sanford, Mrs. Hunter B. Nelson, Miss Nelson and Capt. Albert Laws.

Chaplain Allen Aikensworth, upon reaching his sixty-second year, was tendered a serenade Tuesday evening, April 12, by Company C's quartette.

Mrs. John B. Sanford was hostess at a handsome dinner party Wednesday evening, given in honor of her husband's birthday. The elaborate table and dining room decorations were in yellow, dainty little yellow flowers and smilax being used. Places were marked by cards bearing yellow jonquils, and covers were laid for the following guests: Mrs. William R. Dashiell, Mrs. S. P. Gunn, Mrs. R. M. Pearson, Miss Long, Col. James A. Buchanan and Lieut. Charles F. Severson.

The enlisted men of the garrison and their families during the week gave an entertainment consisting of dramatic and comic sketches interspersed with orchestral selections and songs. A large number were present; the large squad room of Company C being filled to its utmost capacity. The entire audience appeared amused and pleased.

Capt. and Mrs. William R. Dashiell gave a delightful informal dinner Thursday evening, April 7. The table was arranged with a centerpiece of Easter lilies, and was lighted by silver candelabra. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. Ernest B. Gose, Dr. and Mrs. Robert E. Sievers, Mrs. R. M. Pearson and Miss Long.

Invitations have been issued to the marriage of Miss Annie McConnell to Lieut. Walter Campbell Sweeney, U.S.A., the marriage to be at eight o'clock on April 20, in Helena. Miss McConnell is one of the best known young women in Helena, and a noted favorite in society. Lieutenant Sweeney and his bride will be at home after June 1.

A very interesting and impressive ceremony took place Saturday morning, April 9, when the troops of the command were paraded for review by Colonel Buchanan and medals of merit were presented to the successful competitors at the department rifle competition. Those from this post were Sergt. Henry Coles, Co. A, receiving a silver medal; Corp. William G. Miller, Co. B, a bronze medal, and Sergt. William H. Brice, Co. D, a bronze medal. The three competitors are of the 24th Infantry.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., April 18, 1904.

The ladies of the garrison were pleasantly entertained by Mrs. Joseph I. McMullen and her guests, the Misses Bruce, at her home last Monday afternoon.

The sick list in the garrison still remains about the same, there are at present seven officers and the only change among the ladies is the recovery of Mrs. W. C. Gardenhire. Major Curtis B. Hoppin, Lieut. Wiley P. Mangum, Charles McCullough and William C. Gardenhire, 15th Cav., returned to duty; Lieut. Charles M. Bunker, A.C., was again compelled to look to the doctor for treatment and Lieut. James O. Ross, 15th Cav., was taken suddenly ill Saturday, and removed to the hospital. Dallis McMahon, son of Capt. John E. McMahon, A.C., is very sick.

The second match bowling game to have been played on the gymnasium alleys occurred Thursday evening, when a team from the post composed of Signal Sergt. R. B. Carlisle, Sergt. P. Glinley and Corp. Harry H. Geiger, 24th Battery, F.A., Private Lake, 24th Battery, and Private J. Canell, Troop I, 15th Cav., rolled the team from Winoski. The game was exciting from start to finish as the post team kept the visitors guessing all the evening, but the Winoski team won by a small margin of 48. The result of the games follows: Winoski, 338, 663, 702, total, 2,123; post 671, 721, 687, total 2,079. The main feature of the game was the excellent rolling of Lake, who at present holds the record in the garrison.

At the meeting of the James Russell Lowell Literary Club this evening an election of officers will take place and the subject to be debated will be "Resolved that the Monroe Doctrine Should be Abolished." The members of Troop I, 15th Cav., held a meeting last week and organized a library. The officers were chosen as follows: President, 1st Sergt. Otto Kunkke; treasurer, Private Raoul Bedard. The first thing to be done was to install a pool table and the library has also subscribed for several newspapers.

There was no baseball game last week although two were scheduled. One on Thursday between the 1st Squadron, 15th Cav., team and the second team of the University of Vermont was postponed. Another Saturday between the 1st and 3d Squadron teams was stopped by two feet of snow. The game will be played in the near future.

The command of this post expect to parade in Burlington on the 24th of next month, the first appearance there of the 15th Cavalry, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales's Royal Fusiliers of Montreal. This date is the anniversary of the Queen's birthday among the English people. Besides the men from this post there will be the 450 members of the Canadian regiment with two bands, Co. M, Vermont, National Guard, a battalion of students from the University of Vermont and several minor companies. Lieut. Col. Alexander Rodgers, 15th Cav., will act as marshal for the day and Major E. E. Gayle, Art. Corps, as a member of one of the committees. Major Edwin E. Glenn, 5th Inf., from Plattsburg, was a visitor in this vicinity to-day, and will inspect the militia company in Burlington this evening.

The new officer's club building is being connected with one of the power houses in Burlington, and in a few days will be lighted up with electricity, the expense being borne by the officers.

Lieut. Ben. Lear, jr., adjutant, 15th Cav., will spend a month's leave in Colorado, leaving the post about May

1. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles M. Bunker, A.C., will also leave about May 10 on a leave of the same duration, for New York city, Savannah and the Thibau Islands, Ga.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 14, 1904.

On Monday morning the 2d Battalion, 10th Inf., in command of Major Henry B. Moon with Capt. M. B. Stokes, H. E. Eames, James V. Heidt and Lieut. Robert C. Hummer went to the Point Bonita target range for a three week's target practice. Co. C, 28th Inf., Capt. John H. Parker in command, have been supplied with the new Krag rifles and russet leather equipments.

The bachelor officers at Fort Baker gave a very successful party at the post on Tuesday evening. A large number of Army people from the Presidio and the other posts around the bay attended. The refreshments were delicious and everybody pronounced the hop a decided success. Col. Luigi Lomia, Art. Corps, commanding officer at Fort Baker, and Mrs. Lomia, were at the head of the receiving party.

Mrs. Markley, wife of Col. A. C. Markley, 13th Inf., returned to her home at Fort McDowell the first of the week. Mrs. Markley has been visiting relatives and friends at her old home in Philadelphia during the past winter, and has been greatly missed by the officers and ladies of the 13th Infantry and by her numerous friends at the posts around the bay.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War will be held at the St. Francis Hotel on the evening of April 21. The committee in charge are Col. T. M. W. Draper, Rear Admiral Joseph Trille and Capt. Fred Dohrmann.

On Saturday morning Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, accompanied by his aides, Capt. Parker W. West, 11th Cav., and Capt. Frank L. Winn, 12th Inf., inspected the battalion of Philippine Scouts. The Scouts have furnished entertainment for a large number of people by their fine appearance on the parade grounds during the past month. They departed for St. Louis on Tuesday morning, under command of Major Frank De L. Carrington, 1st Inf.

On Friday evening the 28th Infantry gave a very pleasant party at the Presidio hop room. Several of the officers entertained at luncheon after the hop. The friends of the general hospital gave a very fine entertainment in the hospital on Monday evening. The program was arranged by W. S. Sutton, who has had much experience in those matters.

Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, 28th Inf., has reported for duty after four months' leave in Europe. Instead of coming home with the regiment he took a leave and made the trip through China and Russia. Capt. Ralph E. Ingram, 10th Inf., started for St. Louis on Saturday, where he will be in charge of a company of the Jefferson Guards during the World's Fair. Gen. Thomas F. Barr, U.S.A., retired, is in the city to meet his daughter, Mrs. Tompkins, wife of Captain Tompkins, who is expected in on the transport Sheridan.

Major Robert C. Van Vleet, 10th Inf., who has been on duty for several weeks at Point Bonita, constructing the target range, has returned to his station at the Infantry Cantonment. Lieut. David A. Henkes, 28th Inf., is ill in his quarters. Capt. William C. Rogers, 28th Inf., is in the city enroute to Fort Sheridan.

ORD BARRACKS.

Ord Barracks, Monterey, Cal., April 8, 1904.

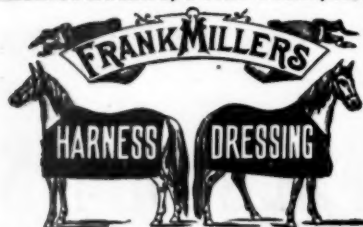
A review and presentation of medals to the officers and men of the 15th U.S. Inf., took place April 4. The regiment was formed in line of masses, in command of Lieut. Col. E. B. Pratt, and after being presented to Colonel Ward the medals won at the Department and Army Rifle Competitions for the year 1903, were presented as follows, viz: To 2d Lieut. Townsend Whelen, gold medal, Army Competition; silver medal, Department competition. To 2d Lieut. John F. Clapham, bronze medal, Department Competition; to 1st Sergt. George Sayer, Company A, silver medal, Department Competition; to Corp. James Hudson, Company F, (since discharged), silver medal, Department Competition; to Pvt. Oscar L. Brown, band (formerly Company M), bronze medal, Department Competition. The winners of the medals were called to the front of the regiment and Col. Henry C. Ward, with appropriate remarks, presented the medals. A review of the regiment followed.

The Department Commander has selected the 1st Squadron of the 9th Cavalry, now stationed at Ord Barracks, for duty at the two National Parks this summer. The troops will march overland to their respective camps. Major Bigelow, 9th Cav., now in command of the 3d Squadron at the Presidio, will again take command of the 1st Squadron, which is expected to depart for its duties at the National Parks about the first of May.

A very pleasant social event occurred April 7 when Mrs. William Lassiter entertained in honor of Mrs. Farnsworth of San Francisco. The hours were from three to five and during that time Mrs. Lassiter's charming home was thronged with her friends. The reception room was beautifully decorated with California poppies, while the dining room was decorated with white and purple iris. A very unique and pleasant feature of the afternoon was that gentlemen instead of ladies assisted Mrs. Lassiter in receiving her guests. Besides a large number of Army officers and ladies, many civilians enjoyed Mrs. Lassiter's hospitality and pronounced the affair one of the most enjoyable events of the season.

The next improvement at Ord Barracks will be the erection of a new building, or rather buildings, there being two parts, one to be 58x40 and the other 50x40, to be used as a post exchange, post chapel, reading room and gymnasium. The buildings are to be two stories in height and to be constructed with steel ceilings and slate roofing, and to be thoroughly equipped with all the modern appliances of sanitary plumbing, also to be wired for electric lights.

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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

- DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.**
- The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters Governors Island, N.Y.
 - The Department of the East—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., (to command temporarily). Headquarters Governors Island, N.Y.
 - The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters Atlanta, Ga.
 - The Northern Division—Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A. Headquarters St. Louis, Mo.
 - The Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Chicago, Ill.
 - The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters Omaha, Neb.
 - The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, Headquarters St. Paul, Minn.
 - The Southwestern Division—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.
 - The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.
 - The Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters Denver, Colo.
 - The Pacific Division—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.
 - The Department of California—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.
 - The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
 - The Philippine Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.
 - The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.
 - The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters Iloilo, P.I.
 - The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters Zamboanga, P.I.

ENGINEERS.

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CAVALRY.

- 1st Cav.—Headquarters, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Texas; A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
- 2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, D, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; B, C and E, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; F, Boise Barracks, Idaho.
- 4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
- 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort DuChesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; I, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, G and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.
- 6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.
- 7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
- 8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kas.
- 9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, C and D, Monterey, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
- 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
- 11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C, and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; I and K, Fort Sheridan, Ill., and L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
- 12 Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 13th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 15th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

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| 1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 2d. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. | 17th. Manila, P.I. |
| 3d. Ft. Myer, Va. | 18th. Manila, P.I. |
| 4th. Ft. Myer, Va. | 19th. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 6th. Ft. Riley, Kas. | 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. |
| 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas. | 22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah. |
| 8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash. | 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. |
| 9th. Manila, P.I. | 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. | 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. | 26th. Vancouver Bks., Wash. |
| 12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah. | 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. |
| 13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. | 28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. | 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. | 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. |

COAST ARTILLERY.

- | Company and Station. | Company and Station. |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. | Will sail the latter part of April for station at the Presidio, S.F. |
| 2d. Ft. Wright, P.I., N.Y. | 6th. Ft. McKinley, H.I. |
| 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | Will sail the latter part of April for station at the Presidio, S.F. |
| 4th. Jackson Bks., La. | 6th. Ft. Baker, Cal. |
| 5th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga. | 6th. Ft. Monroe. |
| 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 7th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 7th. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. | 7th. Ft. Greble, R.I. |
| 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 7d. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 10th. Manila, P.I. | 7th. Ft. Williams, Me. |
| 11th. Key West Bks., Fla. | 7th. Ft. Greble, Me. |
| 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y. | 7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 7th. Ft. Warren, Mass. |
| 14th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga. | 7th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 15th. Ft. Fremont, S.C. | 7th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 16th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 7th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. |
| 17th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. | 8th. Ft. Slocum, N.Y. |
| 18th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | 8th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 19th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 8th. Ft. Revere, Mass. |
| 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 8th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 21st. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 8th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. |
| 22d. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 8th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 23d. Ft. Miley, Cal. | 8th. Ft. Manassas, R.I. |
| 24th. Ft. Flagler, P.S., Wash. | 8th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 25th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 8th. Ft. McKinley, Md. |
| 26th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 8th. Ft. Jackson Bks., Md. |
| 27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 8th. Ft. Slocum, N.Y. |
| 28th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 8th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 8th. Ft. Manassas, R.I. |
| 30th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. | 8th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | 8th. Ft. McKinley, Md. |
| 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. | 8th. Ft. Jackson Bks., Md. |
| 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. | 8th. Ft. Slocum, N.Y. |
| 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. | 8th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 8th. Ft. Manassas, R.I. |
| 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 8th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 37th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 8th. Ft. McKinley, Md. |
| 38th. Manila, P.I. | 8th. Ft. Jackson Bks., Md. |
| 39th. Ft. McKinley, Md. | 8th. Ft. Slocum, N.Y. |
| 40th. Ft. Howard, Md. | 8th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 8th. Ft. Manassas, R.I. |
| 42d. Ft. Mott, N.Y. | 8th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. | 8th. Ft. McKinley, Md. |
| 44th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 8th. Ft. Jackson Bks., Md. |
| 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. | 8th. Ft. Slocum, N.Y. |
| 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. | 8th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. | 8th. Ft. Manassas, R.I. |
| 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. | 8th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 49th. Ft. Williams, Me. | 8th. Ft. McKinley, Md. |
| 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 8th. Ft. Jackson Bks., Md. |
| 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. | 8th. Ft. Slocum, N.Y. |
| 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. | 8th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 8th. Ft. Manassas, R.I. |
| 54th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y. | 8th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. | 8th. Ft. McKinley, Md. |
| 56th. San Juan, P.R. | 8th. Ft. Jackson Bks., Md. |
| 57th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 8th. Ft. Slocum, N.Y. |
| 58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 8th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 59th. San Juan, P.R. | 8th. Ft. Manassas, R.I. |
| 60th. Presidio, Cal. | 8th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. | 8th. Ft. McKinley, Md. |
| 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. | 8th. Ft. Jackson Bks., Md. |
| 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. | 8th. Ft. Slocum, N.Y. |
| 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. | 8th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 65th. Ft. McDowell, Cal. | 8th. Ft. Manassas, R.I. |
| 66th. Camp McKinley, H.I. | 8th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne,

Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.

2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.

3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G, H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Will proceed to Alaska for duty July 1, 1904, and take station as per G.O. G. April 2, War Department.)

4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K and L, Fort Niagara, N.Y. (The companies in Alaska will be relieved by the 3d Infantry in July, 1904, and then proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for station.)

9th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China; A and D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.; C, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.

10th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; L, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.

13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, D, K and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; C and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Company I, Fort Lisicum, Alaska; Companies E, F, G and H, Aleutian Island, Cal. (Company I will be relieved from duty in Alaska in July, 1904, and report to commanding general, Department of California.)

14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Monterey, Cal.

16th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Companies A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; K, Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.

17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

19th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I and L, Fort Wright, Wash.; K and M, Fort Lawton, Wash.

20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

21st Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.

22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

23d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G, and H, Fort Reno, Okla.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; C, Fort Bliss, Texas; E, F, and H, Fort McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L, Fort Brown, Texas; G and M, Fort Ringgold, Texas.

27th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; I, K, L and M, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

28th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

29th Inf.—Ordered from the Philippines to the United States. Address mail for the present, San Francisco, Cal. Upon arrival in the United States the 29th Infantry will proceed to stations as follows: Headquarters, band, 2d Battalion and Co. L, at Fort Douglas, Utah; 1st Battalion, at Fort Bliss, Texas; Co. I, at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Cos. K and M, at Fort DuChesne, Utah.

30th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

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Capt. Fred S. Strong, Orchard Lake, Mich.
Maj. R. H. Fothergill, San Diego, Cal.
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" 581,213, April 20, 1897.	" 695,215, March 11, 1902.	" 717,101, December 30, 1902.
" 591,591, October 19, 1897.	" 708,235, September 16, 1902.	" 718,255, January 27, 1903.
" 611,636, October 4, 1898.	" 710,472, October 7, 1902.	" 725,570, April 14, 1903.
" 617,750, January 17, 1899.	" 712,814, November 4, 1902.	" 726,227, April 21, 1903.
" 633,242, December 8, 1899.	" 714,921, December 2, 1902.	" 726,705, April 28, 1903.
" 650,758, May 29, 1900.	" 715,263, December 9, 1902.	" 728,947, May 5, 1903.
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